

Seventh Series, Vol. XI; No. 10

Friday, February 27, 1981  
Phalgun 8, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session**  
**(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# CONTENTS

*No. 10, Friday, February 27, 1981/Phalgun 8, 1902 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

## Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 166, 167 and 170 to 174 . . . . . 1-28

## Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 168, 169 and 175 to 185 . . . . . 28-38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1601 to 1657, 1659 to 1689 and 1691  
to 1800 . . . . . 39-223

*Re.* Motions for Adjournment, Calling Attention, etc. . . . . 223-30, 235-49

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 230-33

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 233-34

## Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill—

Returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments . . . . . 234

## Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament

### (Amendment) Bill—

As Passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 234

## Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Reports. . . . . 235

## Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Non-availability of essential commodities at Fair Price Shops . . . . . 250-73

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder . . . . . 250, 251-54

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla . . . . . 250-51, 255-56, 260-66, 264-65, 270-73

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh . . . . . 257-59

Shri Eduardo Faleiro . . . . . 261-64

Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat . . . . . 265-70

## Bills Introduced—

(1) Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 273

(2) Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 273

## Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) Need for enhancement of cement allocation to Kerala :

Shri K. A. Rajan . . . . . 274

\*The Sign + marked above the name of Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Recruitment of Lower Division Clerks by Tuticorin Port Trust :	
Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam. . . . .	274-75
(iii) Air Pollution by Birla Cement Factory in Chittorgarh:	
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat. . . . .	275-76
(iv) Reopening of Mohini Cotton and Textile Mills in West Bengal:	
Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . .	276
(v) Need for according Central recognition to the Kerala Institute of Nautical studies at Kovalam :	
Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar . . . . .	277
(vi) Need for steps to increase supply of Kerosene, diesel and bitumen to hilly districts of U.P. :	
Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat . . . . .	278
(vii) Need for control of pest infaction of oranges in Nagpur and Amravati districts of Maharashtra:	
Shrimati Usha Prakesh Choudhari . . . . .	279-80
Railway Budget, 1981-82—General Discussion	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar . . . . .	280-84
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifteenth Report . . . . .	284-85
Resolution <i>re</i> : Implementation of Policies and Programmes for Tribal Areas and Scheduled Castes— <i>Negatived.</i> . . . .	285-99
Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . .	285-87
Shri Yogendra Makwana . . . . .	287-98
Resolution <i>re</i> : Steps to Increase Food Production . . . . .	299-334
Prof. Satya Deo Singh . . . . .	300-303
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi . . . . .	303-306
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar . . . . .	306-311
Shri A.T. Patil . . . . .	311-314
Shri R.K. Mhalgi . . . . .	314-316
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain . . . . .	316-321
Shri Mukunda Mandal . . . . .	321-323
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas . . . . .	323-328
Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . .	328-334

## LOK SABHA

Friday, February 27, 1981/Phalgun 8,  
1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Non-Purchase of Quality Items by Super Bazar

\*166. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar is not keeping  
on its shelves the items manufactured  
by reputed concerns of India and as a  
result the common man is deprived of  
the quality items ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government  
propose to combat this tendency and  
set the purchasing policy right ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Super Bazar, Delhi is selling quality goods procured from a large number of manufacturers in the organised industrial sector, reputable concerns and distributors. The purchase policy is generally based on consumer preference, and subjected to periodical review by the management.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, सुपर बाजार का उद्देश्य उत्पादक और उपभोक्ताओं के बीच से बिचौलिया को समाप्त करना था तथा साथ ही कीमतों को स्थिर रखना था परन्तु सुपर बाजार अपने इस उद्देश्य में बुरी तरह से असफल रहा है। अभी स्थिति यह है कि सुपर बाजार में वस्तुओं की कीमतें बाजार भाव से प्रभावित होती हैं न कि सुपर बाजार

की कीमतें बाजार भाव को प्रभावित करती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सुपर बाजार को क्रियाशील बना कर, जिस से कि उपभोक्ताओं का विश्वास उस पर जम जाए और सुपर बाजार कीमतों को स्थित रख सके, उसे समाज सेवा का एक प्रबल साधन बना सकेगी ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Just see, Sir, all the ladies have ganged up together.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what they are cooking up.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चुर्वेदी : वैसे आप की इनायत होती नहीं, हम ने सोचा शायद इस तरह से आप की नजरें इनायत हो जाएं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Let the Prime Minister also join them.

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : अध्यक्ष जी, सुपर बाजार का जो उद्देश्य था वह यह था कि दिल्ली में कोई दुकानदार मुनाफाखोरी न कर सके। मुख्य रूप से मुनाफाखोरी रोकने और स्वस्थ प्रवृत्तियों को चलाने के लिए ही सुपर बाजार का निर्माण किया गया था। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यद्यपि इधर उधर कुछ खामियां हो सकती हैं लेकिन जो इस का मुख्य उद्देश्य था उस को सुपर बाजार की बांचेज हासिल करने में कामयाब हुई हैं। इस के कार्य में कई ऐसी कमजोरियां और कठिनाइयां बीच बीच में आईं जिनको समय समय पर दूर किया जाता रहा है। अब सुपर बाजार के बारे में यदि कोई यह सोचे कि उस से मूल्य नियंत्रित हो जायेंगे, मूल्य वृद्धि पर रोक लग सकेगी तो सुपर बाजार की संस्था के

द्वारा यह नहीं हो सकेगा, इस के लिए हमें कोई दूसरे उपाय सोचने पड़ेंगे। प्रमुख रूप से कंज्यूमर आइटम्स में मुनाफाखोरी पर रक-टोक लगाने का जो उद्देश्य था, उस में सुपर बाजार काफी हद तक सफल रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं महिला सदस्यों से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन बेंचें तक ही सीमित रहें कहीं अलहदा चैम्बर तक न बढ़ जायें।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
All women getting together is a dangerous sign.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Is it dan-  
gerous to you ?

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न के जवाब में दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार के बारे में बताया गया है जब कि मैं ने सुपर बाजार इन जनरल पूछा था। खैर, यहां पर सुपर बाजार में सालाना टर्न-ओवर करीब 12-13 करोड़ का होता है, सुपर बाजार द्वारा 10 परसेन्ट मुनाफा लिया जाता है, इस प्रकार से साढ़े 12 करोड़ के टर्न-ओवर पर सुपर बाजार को सालाना 1,25 लाख की आमदनी होती है और इस पर 1,22 लाख का खर्चा होता है। इस तरह से किराया वगैरह सारा मिला कर और सारा खर्चा घटा कर जो बचता है वह करीब 23 लाख है। जो वास्तविक आमदनी है, वह बहुत कम है। लगता ऐसा है कि उस में चोरी बहुत अधिक होती है और नाजायज काम होता है, जिस से वास्तविक लाभांश बहुत कम मिलता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल कीजिए।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** थोड़ी सी पृष्ठभूमि दे दूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सीधा सवाल कीजिए।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** यह जो जवाब दिया गया है उस में कहा है कि लगभग सभी मशहूर उत्पादकों की वस्तुएं सुपर बाजार में उपलब्ध होती हैं। मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि कुछ चीजें सुपर बाजार में नहीं मिल पाती हैं। और कम से कम दो साल से मैं एच० एम० टी० की घड़ी के लिए कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप सवाल कीजिए।

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। एच० एम० टी० की 'काजल' घड़ी के लिए मैं दो साल से चक्कर लगा रहा हूँ और आज तक वह उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है हालांकि सुपर बाजार की ब्रांच आप के पालिया-मेंट हाउस एनेक्सी में है।... (व्यवधान)... मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में आप क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं। जिस से उपभोक्ताओं को वे चीजें, जिन की खोज में वे चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, मिल सकें। एच० एम० टी० की घड़ी एक मशहूर चीज है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** छोड़िए इस को।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** यह मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हर चीज, जो उपभोक्ता चाहता है, वह सुपर बाजार में उपलब्ध है लेकिन अधिकांश चीजें, जिन की मांग उपभोक्ता करते हैं उन का वितरण सुपर बाजार के द्वारा अवश्य किया जाता है। सुपर बाजार की व्यवस्था के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वह कुछ हद तक ठीक है कि वहां पर हिसाब-किताब जितनी अच्छी तरह से रखना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ उतने संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं रखा गया है। उस का उपचार हम कर रहे हैं और पिछले वर्षों में जिस तरह से हिसाब-किताब रखा जाता था, उस को सुधारने के प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए जो भी कार्यवाही उचित है, वह कर रहे हैं। वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो और जो भी काम

वहाँ होता है, वह संतोषजनक ढंग से चले और किसी प्रकार का लीकेज, जैसा हम लोग समझते हैं कि थोड़ा बहुत होता है वह भी न हो और हमारा प्रयत्न यह है कि वह भी रुक जाए ।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, have you allotted separate seats specially for ladies ?

MR. SPEAKER : They have commanded it for themselves.

श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : आगे इसलिए बैठे हैं ताकि मौका मिल जाए । रोटी दाल की परेशानी तो हमें उठानी पड़ती है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में प्रोफ़ेसर साहब ने ही बहुत काफी समय ले लिया । नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन, श्री चित्त बसु ।

#### Textile Policy

\*167. SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised their textile policy ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). The Textile Policy is actively under consideration of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Minister can very conveniently take shelter under the umbrella answer that the matter is under active consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you suggest any other umbrella ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I hope you would respond to it. The major strategy of the textile policy of our country should be the strategy of providing cheap cloth for the vast masses of our people, particularly belonging to the poorer sections of the society. The Cheap Cloth Control Scheme, which was brought into

being several years ago, as a matter of fact, failed to deliver the goods and meet the requirements of the poorer sections of the people. The target, which was fixed at 4 hundred million metres, was raised to 6 hundred million metres. But, to our greatest disappointment, the targets have not been fulfilled. Added to that, the private sector mills have been relieved of the responsibility of producing cheap cloth by the Janata regime, and that responsibility has now been fixed on the NTC, which has also not been able to fulfil the target. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would see while formulating the policy that the target of cheap cloth is further raised and fulfilled so that cheap cloth can be provided to the poor people of our country, and also whether the Government can assure us that there will be no further rise of price of the controlled cloth.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, my difficulty is, as I have told the hon. Member while replying, that we are just in the process of finalising the textile policy and when it is ready, I will come to the House and place the facts before the hon. Members.

The first part of the hon. Member's suggestion is that while formulating the policy we should pay more attention to producing cheaper varieties of cloth for the mass consumption and this is the policy which is being pursued. Sometimes we have not been able to fulfil the target, as he has mentioned and as is proved, but this is the exercise which we are making constantly.

Sir, in regard to the production of controlled cloth, it would not be possible to quantify it because all these things will come within the policy which I will announce, but we will try to see that definitely it can keep some pace with the demand in this area in regard to any blanket assurance regarding the price, it is not possible for me to give it now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I also draw his attention to the fact that the present pattern of production is also directed towards earning more and more profit because there are too many varieties of cloth produced by the mills. In view of this, would the Government also consider the proposal of reducing the varieties and insist on or concentrate on production of such varieties of cloth which can be made use of by the poorer sections of the people ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, this is a very good suggestion, but there is a practical difficulty particularly faced by the Ministry of Finance in regard to the large number of varieties.

can make some exercise, but it depends to a considerable extent on the taste and market demand. So, it is not very easy to do it though it may be desirable to do it.

**श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :** मान्यवर, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कपड़ों की मिलों ने सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये आधुनिकीकरण की नीति का लाभ नहीं उठाया है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा नयी घोषित नीति में कोई खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिस से कि इस आधुनिकीकरण की नीति का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके।

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Sir, we are emphasising modernisation, but so far as the textile industry is concerned, perhaps the hon. Member would appreciate that the scheme provided for the modernisation of the plants has been taken advantage of by a large number of mills.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Before the Government finalises their policy in regard to textiles anew, would they be good enough to consult the representatives of the handloom weaving industry and their national level cooperatives as well as those M.Ps. who are interested in the handloom weavers ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Sir, it is again a good suggestion. Definitely I will look into it.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Mr. Speaker, Shr, I am surprised at the reply which the Minister has given that the textile policy is actively under consideration when one notices that the textile policy has already been outlined in the Five Year Plan which have been adopted by the National Development Council I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that in the new textile policy as outlined in the Five Year Plan—and I am assuming that the Five Year Plan is their policy document—(i) the outlay on the National Textile Corporation proportionately has gone down; and (ii) that the total amount of money that is going to be made available to the handloom and to the powerloom sector has also proportionately gone down substantially. Do I take it, therefore, that the Government's textile policy now is designed to fit into the new theory that has been outlined by the hon. Minister of Commerce & here he says that all excess capacities must now be regularised and having excess

capacities beyond the licences those have been issued to big industries are no more crime in this country. I am quoting the Minister's own words.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** It is really interesting to get this question from the hon. Member who was incharge of the textile industry for quite some time and not in the remote past in what has been outlined in the Plan document, if the hon. Member has gone through it, perhaps he will agree with me, there is no question of reducing importance either on the powerloom or handloom sector. We are projecting the growth there. So far as powerloom is concerned it is 32% in handloom it is 40%. In terms of absolute production, we are projecting from the present level of production of 1979-80 of 3450 million metres to 4300 million metres and in handloom 2900 million metres to 4100 million metres. What I mean by the policy is this. The hon. Member was incharge of the Ministry. They took certain decisions in 1978 in regard to textiles and certain distortion has been created as a result of that policy. What I suggested and on a number of times on the floor of this house I indicated that is that we are reviewing that policy and in that context, I said it was under consideration of the Government.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** My question has not been answered. I made two points—has the outlay on handlooms and powerlooms not declined in your new Five Year Plan ? I have got statistics here drawn straight out from your Plan. If you want I can read them. But I do not want to waste the time of the house. This is where I want confirmation from the Minister. I would like to know whether this is the policy.

Secondly, the Minister has now propounded a new theory that all additional capacity which is achieved by committing a breach of the licence given to big industry, is no more crime. In fact it must be encouraged. In keeping with that policy will the big mills in the textile industry, organised sector of the textile industry, have the field for your statistics prove that this de-centralised sector will not have the same priority. The hon. Minister did not answer both these questions.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** The hon. Member has quoted me. It is true I said, and I am repeating it, that it is not always a crime to produce more and I strictly adhere to it. Where it will be regularised, I have specifically pointed out. (interruptions) In 34 industries where we want more production, excess capacities will be regularised. This policy has been announced on the floor of this House and the other House on

23rd July and in view of that we are going to regularise it. There is nothing wrong in it.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** He is still not answering my question. You must protect me. He has not answered my question. The handlooms and the powerlooms are being given a go by. Big industries are being given encouragement.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I have given figures that we are projecting 32% and 40% growth. How can it mean that they are given a go by ?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** There is no investment. How can there be growth without investment ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Irregularities are nationalised.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri somjibhai Damor. He is not there. Shri Vajpayee. He is not present.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Members are sitting outside in a dharna. What is the problem.

#### Export of Jute goods to key Markets.

+  
\*170. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**  
**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which India's jute goods exports have suffered during the last two years as a result of competition from synthetics as well as from Bangladesh;

(b) whether China has posed a new threat to India's jute goods export by entering the global market particularly in carpet backing; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to safeguard India's interests in the export of jute goods to key markets of the world ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Figures of Export of Indian jute goods during the last three years given below :

Year	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1977-78 . .	521.4	244.09
1978-79 . .	328.1	166.73
1979-80 . .	490.2	332.72

(b) News paper reports have been received regarding Chinese entry into world market. Recently, they are reported to have sold Jute bags in Sri Lanka at prices lower than India's or Bangladesh's. Reports also indicate that it is making inquiries regarding machinery for manufacture of carpet backing. Government are trying to ascertain the situation.

(c) Measures have already been initiated to mount an aggressive export promotion drive. The industry has been advised to modernise and diversify its product range and improve its marketing channels. Investments are being made on R & D to make jute and jute goods more diversified and competitive. Government have recently nationalised six jute mills, which has given it control over about 40% carpet backing production in the country. This will enable India to retain its foothold in the export market and it will also act as a trend setter for the private sector mills.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है और मेरा जो प्रश्न था, उस का सही-सही जवाब नहीं आया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो बाकी रह गया है, आप पूछिए ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** हमारे पास जो फिगर्स हैं और मेरे प्रश्न का जो विशेष मुद्दा था वह यह था कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना आप ने निर्यात किया है और उस निर्यात में, जो जूट का निर्यात आप ने किया है, उस में कितना घाटा हुआ है ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जूट की सब से बड़ी मार्किट हमारे लिए यू०एस०ए० है। मैं इकोनामिक टाइम्स की फिगरज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कारपेट वॉल्विगज का जहाँ 1970-71 में 165.5 लाख टन निर्यात हुआ था वहाँ वह निर्यात घट कर 1978-79 में मात्र 69.8 रह गया। बाकी सब चीजों का कुल मिला कर निर्यात 1970-71 में हम 221.4 का करते थे वह घट कर 1978-79 में 90.9 रह गया। इस का जो मुख्य कारण है वह यह है कि फारेन मार्किट में हम कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक चीन हमारा प्रतियोगी बन सकता है। चीन का आज़ भले ही आप के लिए कोई महत्व न हो लेकिन जिस ढंग से वह फारेन मार्किट में घुस रहा है और फारेन मार्किट पर अपना आधिपत्य जमा रहा है, कब्ज़ा कर रहा है, आप ने भी पढ़ा होगा—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा आप सवाल पढ़िए। मैं रिलेवेंट सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं प्रश्न ही अब पूछने जा रहा हूँ।

चीन, जापान और अमरीका ये तीनों मिल कर जूट इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर रहे हैं। फारेन मार्किट में चीन-जापान आदि ने पांच से दस परसेंट कीमतें कम कर के हमारी मार्किट को विदेशों में खत्म कर दिया है। जूट का निर्यात हमारे लिए बहुत ज्यादा महत्व रखता है। जूट हमारी रीढ़ है। हमें यह बहुत ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाकर देता है। आप ने अभी तक चालीस परसेंट मिलों को नेशनलाइज किया है। बाकी जो बच गई हैं और जिन को आप देख रहे हैं कि उन में माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है, आधुनिक ढंग से वे काम नहीं कर रही हैं और फारेन मार्किट में कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रही हैं उन बची हुई मिलों को जिन के मालिक गड़बड़ी करते हैं, फारेन मार्किट में कम्पीट नहीं कर

पाते हैं क्या आप नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I have given the figures. There has been some downward trend from 1977-78 to 1979-80 so far as total export is concerned. But it has improved from 1978-79. That is why I have given the figures for three years. It is true that there is keen competition from synthetic products and there is a competition from certain other jute producing countries also. I do agree with the hon. Member that if China comes in a big way, naturally, there will be more competition and the competition will be stiff. Unfortunately, jute industry has not been able to respond to the need of diversification of market and diversification of products where they could retain their presence on the export front. But that is a story known to hon. Members. We are trying to rectify it and he, perhaps, does not expect me to make a major policy announcement, whether we are going to nationalise jute industry or not, during the question Hour.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या यू०एस० ए० ने जूट कारपेट वॉल्विगज के लिए जो कंसेशन दे रखा था, उस को विदग्ध कर लिया है, यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is a recession in the U.S. market and there is a slump so far as the carpet cloth backing is concerned. As a result of that, there has been some effect towards the export of carpet backing to U.S.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जो आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय ने दिए हैं उन के संदर्भ में मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1968 में हम लोग 63 परसेंट टोटल वॉल्विगज बाहर भेजते थे। आप देखें कि वह घट कर कितना रह गया है ?

"The total share of jute backing in the total backing market is said to have fallen from 34.7 per cent in 1979 (it was 44 per cent in 1974) to 23.4 per cent in the first two quarters of 1980."

यह निर्यात में बढ़ोतरी की स्थिति है ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि बंगला देश, थाईलैंड और चीन मिल कर



हमारे जूट के निर्यात को, हमारे कारपेट बॉकिंग के निर्यात को हथियाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? और इसके लिए चाइना के अन्दर 400 करोड़ रु० की जापान और अमरीका की कोई योजना चल रही है, ऐसी कोई जानकारी है ?

और अब तक आप ने जो निर्यात के पूर्व करार किए हैं उनमें से कितने अब तक पूरे कर लिए हैं और कितने अभी बाकी हैं, और कितने आप पूरे करने जा रहे हैं ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The Hon. Member has made a comparison with our performance in the year 1972. It is known to the Hon. Member that in the year 1972, India had the fundamental advantage due to the war in Bangladesh in 1971. But that cannot be treated as a natural advantage.

Bangladesh is a traditional competitor so far as jute production is concerned. In the matter of competition, it is true that Bangladesh and also certain other countries are competing with us and we shall also have to be more competitive.

I have already explained that in 1972 we had a certain advantage because the exporters in Bangladesh could not export due to the war in 1971. But that was an unnatural and temporary advantage and you cannot expect the same performance of the jute industry in the year 1972 to repeated every year.

We are trying to improve our position but it is not possible for me to give the details of all the contracts which have been entered into between the individual importers and exporters and as to how many of them have been cancelled. It is not possible to give those figures.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Once in this House itself, I referred to the deterioration in the quality control system due to which the quality of our jute products are deteriorating every day and in the international market they are not being preferred. I had at that time and more than once said that there was lot of corruption in that particular section, that is, the Export Inspection Council. The Hon. Minister had also assured that he would look into the matter. But nothing has been done. I would like to know whether he has improved the functioning of quality control system in his Ministry and removed corruption which is

mainly responsible for the deterioration of quality of products.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In every commodity, we shall have to improve the quality control inspection.

**श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा :** क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पटसन उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर-खीरी जिले में भी 40 प्रतिशत पैदा होता है जहां कि दो साल से बराबर पटसन भरी हुई पड़ी है आज तक कोई खरीद नहीं हो रही है, उस के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** This question also I have answered a number of times that we have not been able to definitely provide the relief to the growers to the extent they demanded and the answer lies in building up infrastructure and improving the operation of the price support machinery.

**भारत आने वाले पर्यटक**

\* 171. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने विदेशों में क्या उपाए किए हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में (वर्ष-वार) भारत में विदेशों से आए पर्यटकों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता क्या रही ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) In order to attract more tourists to India, the Department of Tourism undertakes extensive publicity in the major tourist-generating markets of the world through its 18 tourist offices located in USA, U.K., Continental Europe, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Australia

and Kuwait. In addition seven Tourist Promotion Officers have also been posted at vantage points in the U.S.A., Australia, Iran and Japan. Tourist promotion overseas is channelled through these offices, which undertake publicity and advertising through newspapers/ magazines, TV and Radio. They also hold sales seminars/ workshops for the staff of travel agents, airlines in the countries within the area of their jurisdiction. The most important tool for this promotional effort is the regular supply of tourist publicity literature and other allied material like display of posters, screening of promotional films, organising India-Evenings and participation in fairs and exhibitions. In addition the Department has also a programme of inviting foreign travel agents and tour operators, travel writers and publicists, TV and film units in order to promote India abroad as a major tourist destination to help increase the inflow of tourist traffic.

(b) Figures of international tourist arrivals to India (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during the last three years along with percentage increase over the previous years are given below :

Year	Number of tourist arrivals	Percentage increase over previous year
1978 . .	747,995	16.8
1979 . .	764,781	2.2
1980 . . .	800,150	4.6

Tourist arrivals registered an increase of 9.3% (6655) in January 1981 over the corresponding month of 1980.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There are lot of tourist attraction centres in our country. But unfortunately we have not been able to attract large number of tourists from other countries. But, some countries with a small number of tourist attraction centres are able to attract large numbers of foreign tourists. From the statement given I find that the increase in tourist traffic during 1978 is 16.8% and during 1979 it is 2.2% and during 1980 it has been 4.6%. Why is there no increase in tourist traffic and what are the reasons for it ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): It is true that in respect of percentage, there is a fall in 1979 and in the year 1980 also there appears to be a fall. But if you look at the figures you will find that there is a definite improvement. In the figures given there, the tourist arrivals from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal are not included. Therefore, I repeat, there appears to be a fall in the percentage because the percentage is worked out on the basis of a base; if the base is broad, there is generally a fall in the percentage.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is taking to improve the external publicity to attract more tourists.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We have got tourist offices in different countries; our officials are also there. We are trying to project our country amongst those countries through publicity, through advertisement, through radio and sometimes by holding Seminars also.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The directive given by the Tourism Ministry to accord a warm welcome to tourists in India, instead of being implemented by the Tourism Ministry, is being enthusiastically implemented by the Finance Ministry; the Customs authorities accord not merely a warm welcome but an extremely hot one to the tourists coming to India. I would like to know whether the Minister has heard harrowing tales of tourists being harassed at the Airports, and if so, whether he has had any consultations with the Finance Ministry to amend this state of affairs which is frightening a large number of foreign tourists away from this country.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that there had been a complaint in this respect. Recently myself and my colleague, Mr. Sisodia, visited the Delhi Airport, and several steps have been taken to modify the existing procedure and rules by which the tourists, instead of getting a hot welcome, will get a warm welcome.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में पर्यटकों का आगमन कुछ कम हुआ है । मैं सीधा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पर्यटकों के आगमन की कमी का एक कारण यह भी है कि जो ऐतिहासिक पुरातत्व अवशेष मौजूद हैं, उन का रख-रखाव ठीक ढंग से सरकार की ओर से नहीं हो रहा है और वहाँ पर पर्यटकों को जाने में अनेक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ? मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सैदपुर में मौर्य कालीन एक बहुत बड़ी लाट है, मैं 15 दिन पहले वहाँ गया था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बाद में जा कर बता देना ।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** मैं जब वहाँ गया था तो मैंने देखा कि उस का रख-रखाव ठीक नहीं है । हजारों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर पर्यटकों को जाने के लिये रास्ता तक नहीं है, जब कि 8, 10 साल पहले वहाँ काफी पर्यटक जाते थे । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पर्यटकों के आगमन में कमी के बारे में क्या यह भी एक फ़ैक्टर कार्य कर रहा है ?

**श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा :** पर्यटकों के आगमन में कमी का सब से बड़ा कारण तो पिछली सरकार की नीति थी, जिस के कारण दूसरे देशों से पर्यटकों ने यहां आने की कोशिश नहीं की । जो सुविधाएं पर्यटकों को यहां मिलनी चाहियें थीं, वह सरकार उन्हें कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दे पायी । जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का रख-रखाव के सम्बन्ध में सवाल है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है । अगर किसी खास जगह के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात है, जैसा उन्होंने बतलाया है, उस के बारे में अगर कोई कमी है और कुछ करना है तो मैं उस को देखूंगा ।

**श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया । मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि विदेशों में हमारे पर्यटन के कार्यालयों में जो आफिसज हैं, जो पर्यटकों को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले लोग हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी यह पता लगाया है कि क्या वे लोग विदेशों में जा कर खुद पर्यटक बन कर घूमते हैं, या जिस उद्देश्य के लिए उन्हें भेजा गया है, उस उद्देश्य की भी पूर्ति करते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप को भेज दें ?

**श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** जैसा कि एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, क्या पर्यटकों के हमारे देश में आने में यह भी दिक्कत है कि हर एक दर्शनीय स्थल पर उनके आने-जाने की सुविधा नहीं है, उदाहरण के लिए खजुराहो जैसे विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्यटक स्थान पर जाने के लिए भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्रालय को कोई सुझाव दिये हैं कि ऐसी सब जगहों पर आने-जाने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से सिफारिश करूंगा कि वह श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी को दौरे पर बाहर भेज दें ।

**श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा :** विदेशों में भिन्न भिन्न जगहों पर हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं, वे क्या काम करते हैं, उस के बारे में मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि वे अपने देश के सम्बन्ध में प्रचार करते हैं और जा कर लोगों से मिलते हैं । घूमना-फिरना भी उनका एक काम है, लेकिन घूमने-फिरने में वे और क्या करते हैं, वह तो हम यहां नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन एक जगह से दूसरी जगह वे जाते हैं और लोगों के बीच में प्रचार करते हैं, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग यहां आ सकें । उन के काम पर बराबर ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

### Foreign Exchange released under the Foreign Travel Scheme

\*172. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange released under Foreign Travel Scheme during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether any case of misuse have been reported and if so, how many such cases are pending in this regard; and

(c) is there any proposal to raise the limit of 500 Dollars under this Foreign Travel Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The number of persons who travelled under the Foreign Travel Scheme (FTS) is as below :

1978-79 . . . .	66,715
1979-80 . . . .	56,780

Since a number of them do not avail of full release of US \$ 500, the Reserve Bank of India do not have ready information on the quantum of actual foreign exchange released.

(b) No case of misuse of FTS has so far been brought to the notice of Government.

(c) No Sir.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry for passing comments. If you go through the first part of my question I had asked for the quantum of foreign exchange released under Foreign Travel Scheme during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and not the persons who actually travelled. I do not know why the hon'ble Minister is giving such an answer. Sir, since release of foreign exchange under Foreign Travel Scheme is going on drying up our exchange reserves, I wonder how on such a vital matter the Reserve Bank of India is not in a position to tell us how much foreign exchange dried out as a result of this scheme. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly place the entire information about the quantum of foreign exchange released under Foreign Travel Scheme.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Reserve Bank of India will have to go round collecting this information which I thought was not of much value. What

we usually do is that we take the number of persons going abroad and multiply it by 500 and then arrive at the figure. If anything turns on that I will get the information.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the second part of my question is about rethinking to raise the limit of 500 Dollars under this Scheme ? The Janata government just raised it from 100 Dollars to 500 Dollars. When on account of this scheme our foreign exchange reserves are being dried up, will the hon'ble Minister not think of reducing it from 500 Dollars to 100 Dollars? Will the government not think of restoring the earlier position ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the hon. Members' suggestion is that in the interest of conserving foreign exchange we should reduce the amount of allowance of 500 Dollars then the object can be better served by means other than that. Sir, you must give enough to a person who goes abroad. You cannot expect him to live abroad on a paltry sum. Therefore, if the Government thinks that the amount should be reduced it should think of other means than reducing the amount.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reports reveal that during the Janata government regime of two and a half years the foreign exchange reserves have been misused, abused and squandered. I would like to know if there is any such information and whether the hon. Minister will find out and make an enquiry and inform the House as to how much foreign exchange reserves have been squandered, misused and abused? Will the hon. Minister agree for a probe? He himself referred to this in his budget speech last year.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have no information that foreign exchange has been squandered or abused in respect of the Foreign Travel Scheme. Whether there has been any abuse or squandering of the foreign exchange as such is a matter which will be debated in the Budget.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, whatever else the Janata government might have done, they did one good thing of raising the limit from 100 Dollars to 500 Dollars. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to further raise it from Dollar 500 to Dollar 1000 ?

Sir, as you know a hair-cut abroad costs Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. A cup of coffee costs Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. Actually our people have to borrow from others with the result the amount of money that comes to our country from abroad gets reduced. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you, have also been abroad and you know...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But I did not borrow from anybody.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I do not propose to make any change in the allocation for the Foreign Travel Scheme and if the hon'ble Member's suggestion is that a hair-cut costs Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 I would advise him to take the hair-cut and then go abroad.

### Boeing 707 belonging to A.I. outlived Economic utility

\*173. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many out of the total number of Boeing 707 aircraft with Air India have outlived their economic utility stating the extent to which their operational cost had increased during the last one year; and

(b) the programme, if any, formulated by Government to replace the ageing aircraft stating the financial implications involved and the period likely to be taken in their replacement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) (a) Out of the Nine Boeing-707 type aircraft with Air-India, four are B-707-437 type which have accumulated high hours, of service life and hence are prone to frequent maintenance involving prolonged unscheduled groundings. Two of these four aircraft have been phased out in April/July 1980 and two more are expected to be withdrawn from service by April, 1982.

The extent of increase in the cost of operations of these four aircraft only is not separately available; but for the entire Boeing 707 fleet of Air-India, the overall increase was 25.37% in 1980-81 as compared to the operational cost in 1979-80.

(b) Aircraft evaluation studies for gradual replacement of B-707 fleet of Air-India have been conducted and the economic and financial implications are under study. The type of new aircraft for replacement is also under study. The period likely to be taken for replacement

will ultimately depend on the substitute aircraft to be finally selected.

श्री रशीद मसूद: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया का मनेजमेंट एक था, उस वक्त क्या सरकार ने कोई कमेटी स्टडी करने के लिए मुकदर की थी कि इन जहाजों को रिप्लेस किया जाए और किन हवाई जहाजों से रिप्लेस किया जाय ? अगर की थी तो उस की क्या रिपोर्ट आई और उस पर अब तक अमल क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

[श्री रशीद मसूद : डिप्टी

असिस्टेंट सचिव, जब इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया का मनेजमेंट एक था, उस वक्त क्या सरकार ने कोई कमेटी स्टडी करने के लिए मुकदर की थी कि इन जहाजों को रिप्लेस किया जाए और किन हवाई जहाजों से रिप्लेस किया जाय ? अगर की थी तो उस की क्या रिपोर्ट आई और उस पर अब तक अमल क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न है बोइंग 707 के रिप्लेसमेंट का । इसलिए इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया की कोई कमेटी बनी हो इस बात को देखने के लिये कि कितने इसमें रिप्लेस किए जाएं, कितने न किए जायें—इस संबंध में मैं इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ । (व्यवधान) 707 के रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए और उस के बदले में किस टाइप का जहाज हम लें—उसके लिए जरूर एक कमेटी बनी है उस कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, वह दो तीन महीने में सरकार के पास आ जाएगी ।

श्री रशीद मसूद: 707 के रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी जब कि कंवाइन्ड

मनेजमेंट था खैर उस को आप छोड़िए । मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारी एकानामी जिस तरीके पर है, उस का अन्दाज सभी को है । इसलिए क्या सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी कि जो करीब के मुमालिक हैं जैसे वैस्ट एशिया है, अरब कंट्रीज हैं, जहां हमारे बोइंग 747 जाते हैं । जो बहुत ज्यादा अनइकानामिक होते हैं, उन की जगह छोटे जहाज लगाये जायें । लॉग-डिस्टेंस के लिये जैसे यूरोप, अमरीका के लिए, बड़े जहाज लगायें, लेकिन शार्ट-डिस्टेंस के लिए छोटे जहाज लगायें, क्या इस पर सरकार गौर करेगी ?

[ شری رشید مسعود : ۷۰۷ کے ]

کے ریپبلکس میلٹ کے لئے ایک...  
کمیتی بنی تھی جبکہ کمپائڈ  
میٹھی کمیتی تھا - خیر اسکو آپ  
چھوڑئے - میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ ہماری  
ایکونومی جس طریقے پر ہے - اسکا  
انداز سبھی کو ہے - اسلئے کیا سرکار  
اس پر غور کریگی کہ جو قریب کے  
مسالک ہیں جیسے ویسٹ ایشیا ہے  
عرب کٹریز میں جہاز ہمارے  
بوئنگ ۷۳۷ جاتے ہیں ؟ جو بہت  
زیادہ ان ایکونوسک ہوتے ہیں ان کی  
جگہ چھوٹے جہاز لگائے جائیں - لوگ  
ڈسٹینس کے لئے جیسے یورپ -  
امریکہ کے لئے بڑے جہاز لگائیں لیکن  
شارٹ ڈسٹینس کے لئے چھوٹے جہاز  
لگائیں کیا اس پر سرکار غور کریگی ؟

एयर इंडिया का सवाल है, एयर इंडिया का कोई भी ऐसा इरादा नहीं है कि और छोटे जहाज हों, बल्कि 707 को फेज-आउट करने के बाद, जो जहाज हम लेंगे, जिस का फैसला कमेटी करेगी, इस तरह हमारे पास दो ही तरह के जहाज होंगे—एक तो ये 747 होंगे और दूसरे वे जिन से 707 को रिप्लेस किया जायेगा ।

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो फेज-प्रोग्राम बनाया है—707 को रिप्लेस करने के लिये, इस को आप कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे ? क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की जो सेवायें हैं, विशेषकर दिल्ली, भोपाल, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर हो कर बम्बई जाती है, क्या उस में भी 707 विमान लगाने का आप का कोई कार्यक्रम है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : ये जहाज जैसे जैसे पुराने होते जाते हैं, इन को फेज-आउट करते हैं । जब तक इन की जिन्दगी चलने के लायक है, उन को फेज आउट नहीं करते हैं । ऐसे जहाजों का टाईम हमारे पास है, उस के मुताबिक ग्रेजुअली फेज आउट करेंगे और उन के बदले में दूसरे जहाज लेंगे ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : While it is possible to agree that 707-boeing may be commercially uneconomic, there are a large number of alternative uses to which it could be put. There was a news item which mentioned that the Government was planning to buy two new Boeings and give them to the VIP Squadron for travel of the Prime Minister and people like Mr. Vasant Sathe and others around the country. I would like to know whether the VIP Squadron will not be subject to intensive use as commercial aircrafts and whether the Government has considered various alternative uses, and if so, whether the idea of making the 707 available to the VIPs has also been considered.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी भी जो बोइंग 707 हैं, वे कुछ जगहों में जाते हैं, जैसे गल्फ कंट्रीज हैं या इधर सिंगापुर मलेशिया है, उन की तरफ जाते हैं । जहां तक

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The latter part of his question has no concern with the question under discussion. As a matter of fact, this is irrelevant. The main question is relating to 707 Boeing run by Air India, not by Indian Airlines.



DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What about the VIP Squadron in Indian Air Force ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Sir, he is talking about the boeing 737 which the Indian Airlines are giving for VIPs use. That has got no concern with this question.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, he is confusing Air India with A.I.R.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: So far as the 707 is concerned, presently we have phased out two 707s and the other two 707s are going to be phased out, they are going to be handed over to the Air Force and after necessary repairs it will be utilised by them. But regarding other 707s, I said it was being run on different routes like Delhi-Moscow. Now, we are going to run it to Birmingham. So, these routes will be covered by 707 Boeings and they will continue till such time as they have got their life.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Sir, a couple of days back, we read in the newspapers that some of these aircrafts will be replaced by Tristar aircrafts. This has been in principle agreed to by the management of the Indian Airlines and the Air India International. May I know whether the management proposes to replace these 707 Boeings with these Tristar aircrafts or the old version of 737 boeings?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I said earlier in answer to the main question that there is a Committee working on this question and it is correct that not only the Tristar aircrafts but D-C 10 and Air Bus are under the consideration of the Committee. These are the three types of aircrafts which are under the consideration of the Committee.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, there is much to be desired with regard to the maintenance of our aircrafts. Whatever steps are to be taken should be done with the cooperation of the technical staff. That is why they have very short life when compared to those obtaining in other countries. Even the log books where the complaints are written are not attended to for weeks and months together. I have myself seen these log books of the Air India. Will the hon. Minister kindly take action with regard to the maintenance of these aircrafts and see that the defects that are mentioned in the log books are attended to immediately? Secondly, even the emergency exit in the 707 Boeings or in the Jumbo is cramped with luggage and other packages. As per rule, it is not allowed that the

luggages could be stored in the exit way. This will affect the smooth running of the aircraft and also working of the cabin crew. There are certain genuine difficulties faced by the Air India cabin crew about which the hon. Minister was informed sometime back. You are aware I am connected with the Cabin Crew Association. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the genuine grievances of the cabin crew. Will you please attend to all their genuine grievances with regard to the maintenance and up-keep of the Aircraft and also difficulties experienced by them in their working in the aircrafts?

SHRI A.P. SHARMA: As regards entry in the log book, so far as the technical defects are concerned, they are not only looked into by the Technicians but they are also supervised by the supervisors after the defects are attended to. But if there is any specific case which the hon. Member has got in view, well I will be happy to look into it. But generally our technical people are quite efficient and they look into the technical defects. As far as the grievances of the Cabin crew are concerned, I may mention that my hon. friend is well aware of the problems and a number of times he had informally discussed them with me also. Those problems are attended to and we do want that our people should be satisfied in so far as their working conditions, their salaries and their facilities are concerned. But at the same time we have been having some problems recently. In certain cases, it has been brought to our notice that our Cabin Crew had even gone to the extent of refusing to serve food to the passengers on ground. Now, if the service to the passengers which is the main job of the cabin crew is affected, what for are they there. I have asked them politely when they came to me that if they do not serve the passengers what else they are to do there. I am quite happy that they have realised it now and I hope that they will continue to render service to the travelling passengers.

#### Rise in the prices of Edible Oils

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\*174. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of edible oils have gone up recently;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and

(c) what steps Government are considering to take to check this rise and make

the edible oils easily available in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). During the past 3 months, i.e. November, 1980 to January, 1981, there had been a certain rise in the whole-sale price indices of indigenous edible oils like groundnut oil, gingelly oil, kardi oil, cottonseed oil, etc. During the same period the price indices of mustard oil and coconut oil had shown decline. From the week ending 20-2-1981 there has been a general decline in the prices of edible oils.

The recent rise in edible oil prices may be mainly attributed to fall in the production of edible oilseeds in 1979-80.

The shortfall in production encouraged speculative forces to operate contributing to the bullish tendencies in oil prices.

The Government have taken several long-term as well as short-term steps to improve availability of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures taken are (i) encouraging production of oilseeds and planned effort to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils, (ii) continuing imports of adequate quantity of oil, (iii) release of more oils for public distribution system, (iv) voluntary price discipline by vanaspathi industry, (v) maintaining steady production of vanaspathi, (vi) encouraging production of more cottonseed oil, (vii) requesting State Governments to enforce storage control orders and other enactments, (viii) removal of restrictions on movement of groundnut and oil by Gujarat Government, and (ix) curbing illegal trading in oilseed and oils by the Forward Markets Commissions through periodical raids.

**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Every week we see in the newspapers the price position. We see the fluctuations in the prices of essential commodities. We find the edible oil sold at a particular price to day, tomorrow at higher price and day after tomorrow at still higher price. The hon. Minister's reply is not clear as to how the prices should be brought to a stable level. He has not said anything about the control on the fluctuations. Secondly, it appears that these fluctuations in prices are due to

hoarding. The hon. Minister has not given any assurance to stop these hoardings. Will the hon. Minister kindly explain this point ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** To an extent hoarding can play a part. But the public distribution system is a corrective measure for distributing edible oil in a proper manner, in a regulated manner. It also discourages hoarders. But if the oil is available at lesser prices to the people, then the hoarders do not benefit from hoarding. Therefore, we do our best to discourage hoarding. But to a certain extent the hoarding takes place and in that case it cannot really be helped.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

##### Creation of Leave Reserve Posts of Income-tax Inspectors

\*168. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for creation of Leave Reserve Posts of Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision in the matter ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by which time the Leave Reserve posts in the Income-tax Inspectors' Cadre are likely to be sanctioned ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) :** (a) to (c). A proposal for creation of leave reserve posts of Inspectors is under consideration.

(d) It is difficult to say when the final decision would be taken.

##### Regional imbalance after Nationalisation

\*169. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that 23 districts of the total in the country, get about 66 per cent of the total bank credit i. e. about Rs. 619 crores on an average while



about 271 districts get about only 10 per cent of the credit i.e. Rs. 8 crores on an average ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of this regional imbalance even after 10 years of bank nationalisation and steps being taken to remedy the imbalance?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :** (a) and (b). Provisional data regarding deposits and advances (according to sanction) compiled by the Reserve Bank for December 1979 show that 23 districts account for 66 per cent while 271 district account for 10.2 per cent of the Bank credit.

The data relate to district of sanction and not district of utilisation. Usually, there is a divergence between the two as the advances to major industrial undertakings or State sponsored corporations/organisations are sanctioned at major branches of the banks located at urban and/or metropolitan centres or at State capitals but the funds are transmitted to other areas for utilisation. The extent of such transmission can be gauged from the fact that as at the end of June 1978; for which data according to utilisation are available, the 23 districts accounted for 54.8 per cent of the advances, although according to sanction, these districts then accounted for 69.0 per cent of the bank credit.

A certain degree of regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit, no doubt, persists. This is however, a reflection of the regional imbalance in the economic development, particularly in the sphere of large and medium industry. The location of major public sector trading organisations like Food Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation, Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India etc. at metropolitan centre also tends to create an apparent imbalance in the spatial distribution of bank credit even though all the areas benefits from the operations of such organisations.

While it would not be practical or even desirable to strive to attain absolute equality in the deployment of credit among different districts, as it will have adverse implications for growth of industry, including the industrial units and the major procurement and distribution agencies in the public sector, reduction of regional imbalance in the availability of bank credit is an integral part of the Government's accepted policy. Towards this objective the banks have been asked to endeavour to increase credit deployment in the States/districts where the credit: deposit ratio is very

poor by indentifying and extending assistance to small venture. Banks have also been asked to step up the share of priority sectors in their aggregate credit to the extent of 40 per cent by March 1985. To ensure increased flow of credit in rural and semi-urban areas, banks have been asked to attain a credit: deposit ratio of 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches. Banks have also begun to evolve district credit plans for facilitating concerted and co-ordinated action by all the agencies concerned at the district level in the implementation of development programmes involving credit assistance to the beneficiaries. State Governments have also been asked to strengthen their institutional infrastructure to facilitate routing of bank credit to identified beneficiaries under specific schemes for the weaker sections. These measures are expected to contribute to a reduction in the regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit.

#### **Aid from U.S.A.**

\*175. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that the new US administration is planning for massive cut in foreign aid during the current year ;

(b) if so, whether this cut in foreign aid will have greater impact on India specially on those projects which are being directly assisted by the US;

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to how much cut in foreign aid has been decided by the new US Government; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation created by this decision of the US?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :** (a) We have no official information to the effect.

(b) to (d) . Do not arise.

#### **Agitation launched by Class I Officers of LIC**

\*176. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about agitation by the Class I Officers of the LIC as a part of which they went on mass casual leave on 28th November, 1980;

(b) if so, what were their demands ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Class I Officers of the LIC have been demanding revision of their terms and conditions of service.

(c) The LIC Management has made a concrete offer to the officers but this has not yet been accepted by them.

### Rise in Prices of Commodities

\*177. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of all commodities went up by 1.4 per cent in the week ended 10th January, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the prices before 10th January, 1981 ;

(c) whether the rise in the index is the result of rise in the prices of food products group ;

(d) what was the rise in percentage of non-food articles ;

(e) what steps have been taken or initiated to reduce the increase in prices ; and

(f) whether the wholesale price index went up in February, 1981 also ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) to (f). The All Commodities Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) increased from 257.5 to 258.9, i.e. by 0.5 per cent in the week ended January 10, 1981. In the week ended January 3, 1981, also the Index rose by 0.5 per cent from 256.1 to 257.5.

During the two weeks ended January 3 and January 10, 1981, the composite index of food articles and food products increased by 0.8 and 1.2 per cent respectively. For non-food products the increase in the two weeks was 0.4 and 0.1 per cent respectively.

A number of steps have been taken to check inflationary pressures. These include: (i) strengthening the public distribution system ; (ii) augmenting internal supplies

through imports ; (iii) restraining undue expansion in money supply ; (iv) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketeering and (v) increasing production. As a result of these measures there has been some moderation in inflationary pressures.

### Credit requirements of jute growers

\*178. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any working Group for assessing the credit requirements of jute growers ;

(b) if so, their terms of reference ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace the existing advance system by institutional credit ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of Working Group appointed by Government of India vide their order dated 11th December, 1980 are as follows :—

(i) To assess for next five years the total credit requirements of jute growers and suggest a programme for replacing the existing 'dadant' (advance) system by institutional credit. For this purpose the Group may also take into account the consumption credit requirements of the jute growers. It may also examine the feasibility of providing such credit for poor jute growers under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and earmarking of funds under the scheme for the purpose.

(ii) To review the existing system of cooperative credit for jute growers and suggest measures for forging an effective link between the cooperative credit and cooperative marketing structures, so that the jute growers get an adequate and remunerative price for their produce.

(iii) To consider and suggest steps for providing crop insurance cover to the jute growers.

(c) and (d). The Working Group has been specifically appointed in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings in its 33rd Report on the Jute Corporation of India. One of the recommendations of the Committee which now forms a term of reference for the Working Group is for

evolving "a programme for replacing the existing 'dadani' (advance) system by institutional credit". The recommendations of Working Group, when received will be considered by the Government.

### Import of Raw Cashewnuts

\*179. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of raw cashewnuts from African countries has been declining in recent years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have made any special effort to step up import of raw cashewnuts ;

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken ; and

(e) the volume of import expected for 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for the decline are :

(i) Decline in production/collection of raw cashew in the exporting countries.

(ii) Installation of large processing capacities for local processing of raw cashew in the exporting countries.

(iii) Competition among importing countries for purchase of raw nuts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A scheme was formulated in July, 1979 permitting import of raw cashewnuts from non-traditional sources by manufacturer-exporters subject to approval of Cashew Corporation of India and their surrendering 50% of import to that Corporation for distribution to eligible factories.

Import of limited quantities of raw cashewnuts is allowed for processing and re-export, on the merits of each case.

(e) For the year 1981-82, Cashew Corporation of India has fixed an import target of 20,000 MT of raw cashewnuts.

### Demands of Employees of L.I.C

\*180. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of employees of L.I.C. were on token strike/had struck their works during January and February 1981 in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) what were their demands ;

(d) the action taken to concede their demands ;

(e) how many employees had been removed, dismissed and suspended and against whom disciplinary action was taken for taking part in the strike ;

(f) how much loss in kind and cash occurred during the strike to the exchequer, employees, business community and public, Government and banks ; and

(g) what steps Government have taken or propose so that such repetitions of strike do not happen in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : (a) to (d) Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India went on token strike on 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 24th February, 1981 as a protest against the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 promulgated by the President on 31st January, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder. The employees have made the following demands :—

(i) Withdrawal of the Ordinance and the rules framed thereunder ;

(ii) Payment of bonus in terms of 1974 settlement.

The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 10th November, 1980 had directed that the terms of settlement of 1974 relating to bonus be given effect "until superseded by a fresh settlement, industrial award or relevant legislation." The LIC, after taking legal advice, has filed a review petition against this judgement which is pending in the Supreme Court. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

(e) to (g). According to the accepted principle of "no work-no pay", standard deductions will be made from the salaries of the employees for the days on which they remained on token strike. During this period, inconvenience was caused to the clients and customer service obviously suffered. It is not possible to assess the loss to various sectors of the economy arising out of the sectors. At this stage no further action appears necessary.

### Emoluments of a Clerk in L.I.C.

\*181. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Clerk in L.I.C. gets more emoluments than senior officials like Joint Secretary in Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the details of their emoluments and the reasons for such an anomaly which is continuing to exist ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). The monthly emoluments of a Class III employee in the LIC and a Joint Secretary to the Government of India, at the maximum of the grade are as indicated below :

	January, 1981			
	Basic	D.A.	Bonus	Total
Class III employee of LIC	920	2042	*444	3450
Joint Secretary to the Government of India	2750	450	..	3200

(\*without ceiling)

The basic reasons for the anomalies was that, according to the 1974 settlement entered into by the Life Insurance Corporation of India with its Class III and IV employees, there was no ceiling either on D.A. or Bonus. Recently, however, ceiling on D.A. and Bonus have been imposed to reduce these distortions.

### Proposed Schemes to Modernise Iron works

\*182. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel Ranchi has taken a decision to implement some schemes for the modernisation of some iron works in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of those iron works where such modernisation programmes will be taken up ;

(c) whether the above Iron and Steel Research Centre of Ranchi has any proposal to develop a sophisticated, fully automatic

and indigenously designed system for lime dust injections in blast furnaces of Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil in Orissa ;

(d) whether this developmental work of Kalinga Iron Works is going to be implemented in this financial year ; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) With the help of Research and Development Centre Ranchi modernisation programmes have been undertaken in the steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and in the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Indigenously designed system of lime dust injection at the rate of 150 kg per hour has been put into operation recently in the blast furnaces at Kalinga Iron Works. During the trial period the daily production rate increased by about 10% and coke oven decreased by 5 to 3%. The results obtained in terms of productivity and improvement in quality of hot metal have also been encouraging.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र को उत्पादन-क्षमता में वृद्धि

\*183. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र को उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संयंत्र में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र कारखाने की इस्पात पिण्ड की 25 लाख टन की वर्तमान वार्षिक

क्षमता का 40 लाख टन तक विस्तार कार्य चल रहा है। इसके अगस्त, 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। लेकिन प्लेट मिल एक और दो दिसम्बर, 1981 तक चालू करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ताकि अन्य स्रोतों से सिलिलियां प्राप्त कर के प्लेटें तैयार की जा सकें। इस के अलावा आयुनिकीकरण के द्वारा भिलाई की क्षमता में और वृद्धि करने के लिए मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) लि० को एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करने को कहा गया है।

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

**Show Cause Cum Demand Notices Issued to M/s. Parle Beverages by the Collector of Central excise, Bombay.**

\*185. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that show Cause cum demand notices have been issued to M/s Parle Beverages for the clearance during the period 1.8.1973 to 31.3.1980 in respect of prepared & preserved Foods and Aerated Beverages "falling under Central Excise Tariff items 1 B and 1D respectively by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay ;

(b) if so, what are the details in that behalf and whether any reply has been received from them ;

(c) reasons for delay in detection of the irregularities in clearances ;

(d) whether it is proposed to order for a higher level enquiry to fix responsibility ; and

(e) what other action Government propose to take to recover the demands from the company expeditiously ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 20 show-cause notices demanding an alleged short-levy of central excise duty amounting to Rs. 120.98 lakhs have been issued in respect of aerated waters. Another 13 show cause cum demand notices demanding a differential duty amounting to Rs. 2.94 lakhs have been issued in respect of prepared or preserved foods falling under Tariff Item 1B of the Central Excise Tariff.

The dispute involved is with reference to what should be the correct assessable value of the aforesaid goods produced and cleared by the factory. M/s Parle Beverages have replied to 28 out of the 33 show cause notices.

(c) The alleged short-levy was detected in 1974. Accordingly, there was no delay in detecting the same.

(d) No, Sir In view of (b) and (c) above there is no need for a fresh enquiry.

(e) The matter is pending adjudication by the quasi-judicial authority. The amount if any, due will be known only after the case is adjudicated. The question of recovering the amount would arise only thereafter.

**Foreign Exchange spent on exports by Large Private Business House**

\*184. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found, according to a survey by Reserve Bank of India of finances of 421 large private business houses, that foreign exchange spent on exports by the large houses was more than the earnings from the exports during the year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the facts; and

(c) what is the justification for giving more and more concessions to the export oriented units in this situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :**

(a) No, Sir. According to a study made by the Reserve Bank of India on the finances of 421 large public limited companies (with paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore and above) total foreign exchange spent by these companies during 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 825 crores (including Rs. 680 crores on imports) The earnings of foreign exchange by these companies during the same period amounted to Rs. 835 crores (including Rs. 761 crores through exports) Expenditure on foreign exchange by these companies cannot be related to their earnings from exports; the expenditure on foreign exchange can be related to the production which amounted to Rs. 12562 crores in 1978-79. These companies are not predominantly export-oriented and a part of the foreign exchange expenditure incurred by them goes towards production for the home market.



### World Tamil Meet.

1601. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of foreigners who participated in the World Tamil Meet at Madurai during January, 1981; and

(b) the details of foreign Exchange granted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) Necessary information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Reserve Bank of India have not released any foreign exchange for the world Tamil Meet.

### Payment of Contribution by Those Withdrawing Money From S.B.I. Chittaranjan, West Bengal.

1602. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that those who are withdrawing money from the State Bank of India at Chittaranjan of West Bengal are being forced to pay Rs. 5/- or 10/- as a contribution by some officials of the Bank ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to stop this business at state Bank of India at Chittaranjan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c). State Bank of India has reported that it has enquired into the matter and found that the allegation that persons "who are withdrawing money from the State Bank of India at Chittaranjan of West Bengal are being forced to pay Rs. 5/- or Rs.10/- as a contribution by some officials of the bank" is not substantiated. It has however been reported to the bank that some employees of the branch have been collecting contribution from the public including bank's clients, on voluntary basis, for Saraswati Puja. The bank is further investigating this matter and if any inpropriety is revealed appropriate action will be taken by it.

### Development of Tourist spots on Indo-Nepalese Border

1603. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 602 on the 21st November, 1980 regarding development of Tourist spots on Indo-Nepalese Border and state :

(a) whether suggestions in the question have since been conveyed to the Government of Bihar and its reaction thereon received;

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government reaction to reply of Bihar Government; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Shri A P Sharma): (a) to (c). The suggestions contained in the Unstarred Question No. 602 of 21.11.1980 and the reply there to were forwarded to the state Government on 25.11.1980 for their necessary action. No reply has been received so far from the state Government. Reminders have been sent.

### Captive Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa for Alumina/Aluminium Complex

1604. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry included in sixth Plan period the proposed Captive Power Plant at Talcher, Orissa for execution as suggested by the BALCO for Alumina/Aluminium complex of Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the Captive Power Plant project report has been prepared and approved by his Ministry based on available coal at Talcher;

(c) when the Captive Power Plant will be completed as per the project report ;

(d) whether his Ministry prepared a project report based on its river coal deposit for establishment of Captive Power Plant also ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility report prepared for the captive power plant project is based on coal from Talcher coal field. This is under examination by Government.

(c) The first unit of the Power Plant will be commissioned in a period of 4 years and 6 months from the date of Government sanction and the balance units will become operational in a phased manner over a period of 2 years and 6 months thereafter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Sufficient reserves are available in Bharatpur block of Talcher coalfield adjacent to the Aluminium Smelter which has been identified as the near and appropriate source for the supply of coal to the proposed plant.

### कपास की खरीद

1605. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए कपास की खरीद के बारे में राज्यवार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे तथा कितनी मात्रा में कपास की खरीद की गई थी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए कपास की खरीद के लिए क्या राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां : (क) भारत में, सिवाय महाराष्ट्र के जहां कि राज्य में उगाई जाने वाली समस्त कपास की अधिप्राप्ति महाराष्ट्र कपास (अधिप्राप्ति, संसाधन तथा विपणन) अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारिता विपणन परिसंघ द्वारा की जाती है, सभी उपजकर्ता राज्यों में कपास का मुक्त व्यापार होता है। विभिन्न राज्यों में कपास उपजकर्ताओं से कपास की अधिप्राप्ति सार्वजनिक, सहकारिता तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न अभिकरण करते हैं, जहां तक भारतीय रूई निगम लि०, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम

है, का सम्बन्ध है, निगम द्वारा 1980-81 (1 सितम्बर, 1980 से 31 अगस्त, 1981 तक) सीजन के लिए निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य नीचे दिए गए हैं। 1-9-1980 से 18-2-1981 तक अधिप्राप्ति की गई मात्रा का भी उल्लेख है।

(प्रत्येक गांठ 170 किग्रा. की)  
(लाख गांठों में)

राज्य	अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य	कपास की खरीदारियां
पंजाब	3.75	2.18
हरियाणा	1.25	0.67
राजस्थान	1.50	1.09
गुजरात	3.50	1.16
मध्य प्रदेश	1.50	1.64
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1.00	1.00
तमिलनाडु	1.00	0.04
कर्नाटक	1.50	0.07
	15.00	7.85

(ख) निगम द्वारा सितम्बर, 1981 से अगस्त, 1982 तक के लिए रूई को अधिप्राप्ति के लक्ष्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

### Project Report for Setting up of Mini-Steel Plant Near Bailadiloh, Madhya Pradesh

1606. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have received a project report for setting up Mini Steel Plant near Bailadiloh of Madhya Pradesh and examined the same ;

(b) if so, when the said project is likely to be included for execution ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a). No Sir.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

### Long term Planning for Steel

1607. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are finalising a strategy on long-terms planning for steel to project the demand and availability over the decade to meet the estimated demands and even create some surpluses, wherever possible; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this and how much production is proposed to be allocated to the public and private sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. In the Report submitted in October, 1980 by the Working Group on Iron and Steel, 1980-85 set up by the Planning Commission, the demand and availability of finished steel in the two terminal years of the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, i.e., 1984-85 and 1989-90 have been projected as under:—

( Figures in million tonnes)

	1984-85	1989-90
Demand	12.700	18.400
Availability	11.395	16.796

2. In order to achieve the above production levels, emphasis has been laid on expeditious completion of the expension, modernisation and replacement programmes of the operating plants, technological improvements with a view to reduce cost of production and to achieve higher productivity, and creation of new capacity at green-field sites.

3. The proposed production in the Public and Private Sector Integrated Steel Plants in terms of saleable steel during 1984-85 and 1989-90 have been estimated as follows :—

(Figures in million tonnes.)

	1984-85		1989-90	
	Capacity	Output	Capacity	Output
Public Sector	9.561	8.110	16.402	13.900
Private Sector	1.740	1.600	1.764	1.680
TOTAL	11.301	9.710	18.166	15.580

This production level would be further supplemented with the increased production from Electric Arc Furnance Units.

### Take over of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.

1608. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations of workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. urging in public and workers interest immediate Nationalisation (and/or wholesale takes over) of all the six textile units its assets and properties as also of Swadeshi Mining and manufacturing Co. Limited (97 percent subsidiary) cwning two sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter to safeguard workers' and public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) & (b). Government have received representations urging nationalisation of the textile units of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., the management of which was taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 in 1978. The Government action of take-over was challenged by the erstwhile owners, initially in the Delhi High Court and subsequently in the Supreme Court. In its decision of 13th January, 1981, the Supreme Court has directed Government to give a hearing to the aggrieved owner.

### Branches of Nationalised Banks in West Bengal

1609. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks functioning in Midnapur District in West Bengal ; and

(b) total deposits received during the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 to date and percentage of advances to the deposits in the same district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANEHAI BAROT) : (a) As at the end of



December, 1980 there were 151 branches of commercial banks functioning in the District of Midnapur, West Bengal.

(b) The available information regarding deposits, advances (as per sanction) and Credit : Deposit Ratio of the scheduled commercial banks operating in Midnapur District of West Bengal is given below :

As on the last Friday of  
December  
(Amt. in Rs. Lakhs)

	1978	1979
Deposits . . .	5909	7356
Advances . . .	1440	1725
Credit Deposit Ratio	24.4	23.5

Information relating to the last Friday of December, 1980 has not yet become available.

**News Item Captioned "Indian Cargo Worth Millions for Auction in Mombasa"**

1610. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Indian cargo worth millions for auction in Mombasa' appearing in the 'Patriot' New Delhi, dated 4th February, 1981 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto and the steps he proposes to take to save the situation presently and prevent it for happening in future;

(c) whether it is not obligatory on the Indian exporters to ship the goods against irrevocable letters of credit without recourse ;

(d) if so, why this procedure was not followed in this case ; and

(e) if not, whether he proposes enforcing such a stipulation in the matter of all exports from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian High Commissioner in Kenya has been asked to make enquiries and furnish a detailed report on the matter.

Action as necessary will be taken on receipt of complete information from them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not possible to compel Indian exporters to adopt any particular method of financing export sales. The method adopted will depend on factors such as credit standing of the buyer, the amount involved, types of merchandise and the prevailing custom in the trade.

**Mica and Mineral Deposits in Arunachal**

1611. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of vast deposits of mica and minerals in Arunachal ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) & (b). Occurrences of coal, basemetals, clays, limestone, dolomite and graphite have been reported in Arunachal Pradesh. No commercial significant mica deposit has so far been reported in the State. Coal deposits are also small and there is no proposal yet for their exploitation. Economic viability for commercial exploitation of other minerals has also not yet been established.

The Cement Corporation of India, however, on behalf of the Ministry of Industry, is investigating and preparing a feasibility report for setting up of a 200 tonnes per day capacity cement plant at Tidding in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.

**पटना हवाई अड्डे पर रात्रि के समय विमानों का उतरना**

1612. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार परिवहन प्रयोक्ता संघ ने पटना हवाई अड्डे पर रात्रि के समय

भी विमानों के उतरने की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध करते हुए उन्हें पत्र लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री**  
(श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन हैं ।

**Cases against All India Handlooms  
Fabrics Marketing Co-operative  
Society**

1613. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government against the All India Handlooms Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, against the society and its office bearers regarding dismissal of employees and consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**  
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Complaints have been received from time to time against the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay and its management. Complaints were received by us as well as by the Central Registrar of Co-operative Society. Some of the complaints are from employees who have been punished. A few complaints contained allegations that the services of some employees of the Society were unfairly terminated. On the basis of these and other complaints, it has been decided to institute a statutory enquiry into the constitution, working and Financial condition of the Society. The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies being the Competent Authority to conduct statutory enquiry, has been requested to initiate the enquiry. He is already seized of the matter.

**Payment of overtime to Staff of  
Nationalised Banks**

1614. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of overtime paid to the staff of Nationalised Banks—bank-wise during 1980;

(b) whether Government are considering any steps to curb overtime expenses in these banks ; and

(c) if so, the details there of ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE** ( SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) Bank-  
wise figures unaudited of overtime paid in  
the public sector banks in 1980 are as  
under :—

	Bank	Amount of overtime (Provisional) (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank . . .	62.00
2.	Bank of Braoda . . .	300.00
3.	Bank of India . . .	326.00
4.	Bank of Maharashtra . . .	83.88
5.	Canara Bank . . .	26.00
6.	Central Bank of India . . .	148.88
7.	Dena Bank . . .	96.00
8.	Indian Bank . . .	72.09
9.	Indian Overseas Bank . . .	114.10
10.	Punjab National Bank . . .	130.00
11.	Syndicate Bank . . .	36.00
12.	Union Bank of India . . .	95.00
13.	United Bank of India . . .	132.00
14.	United Commercial Bank . . .	140.00
15.	Andhra Bank . . .	1.88
16.	Corporation Bank . . .	6.16
17.	Punjab & Sind Bank . . .	54.00
18.	Vijaya Bank . . .	8.50
19.	New Bank of India . . .	30.45

1	2	3
20.	Oriental Bank of the Commerce . . . . .	35.00
21.	State Bank of India . . . . .	900.00
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur . . . . .	61.36
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad . . . . .	59.46
24.	State Bank of Indore . . . . .	27.00
25.	State Bank of Mysore . . . . .	21.62
26.	State Bank of Patiala . . . . .	34.00
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra . . . . .	48.48
28.	State Bank of Travancore . . . . .	35.00
		3084.86

(b) & (c) Government and the Indian Banks' Association are seized of the need for curbing payment of overtime in banks. At the industry level Indian Banks Association has raised a demand with the Unions for lowering the ceiling of overtime work for all offices. The issue is before the Board of Arbitrators. Government have advised all public sector banks to make all possible efforts to ensure that payment of overtime is kept to the minimum and overtime is granted only in justifiable cases.

#### Arrest of Couriers of International Gang involved in smuggling

1615. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some alleged couriers of an international gang indulged in smuggling of gold and silver were arrested recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold and silver seized from their possession and the value thereof;

(c) the particulars of the persons arrested; and

(d) the steps taken to arrest the other members of the gang ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Reports received by Government show that the Delhi Police authorities detected a case of smuggling of

gold weighing 440 tolas and valued at about Rs. 8.5 lakhs on 1st February, 1981.

The case was handed over to the Customs authorities at Delhi. Three persons found involved in the case were later arrested under the Customs Act, 1962. The case is under investigation by the Customs authorities who are taking necessary steps to arrest the remaining members of the gang.

#### Import Licence for Import of High speed sophisticated Machines

1616. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating grant of import licence for import of high speed sophisticated machine for manufacture of friction and label printed match-box skillets out of cardboard;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the cardboard box skillets produced by above machine would substitute wooden veneers produced in the small-scale units?

(c) whether Government propose banning the import of the aforesaid machine in order to save the splints and veneers industry and protect employment therein; and

(d) if not, reasons for allowing import of the said machine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The question of allowing import of high speed sophisticated machine for manufacture of friction and label printed match-box skillets is still under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question whether to allow import or not is being examined taking all aspects into consideration.

### Operation of Third Air Level Service by Private persons and Companies

1617. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:  
SWAMI INDERVESH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow private persons and companies to start air-services; and

(b) if so, the routes chosen and names of such parties and their terms ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no fresh proposal under consideration of Government. However, under the existing regulations private parties can operate air services on routes not operated by either of the Corporations. A statement showing names of parties and routes on which they are permitted to operate is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1983/81]

### Flow of Foreign Tourists to Orissa

1618. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the flow of foreign tourists to Orissa during 1980;

(b) whether Government have any plan to develop the Sea Coast of Orissa to set up places of tourist interests and hotels like the Kovalam in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes Government have drawn up ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The India Tourism Development Corporation and the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation are proposing to set up a Beach Complex initially with 30 cottages at Konark as a joint venture. The scheme is under formulation for implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

### Opening of Tourist Offices in Orissa

1619. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tourist Offices opened in Orissa in 1980-81;

(b) the places where they are located;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to open some new tourist offices in Orissa during 1981-82;

(d) if so, whether any such new tourist office will be opened near any major railway station of the State ; and

(e) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (e). During 1980-81 no Govt. of India Tourist Office has been opened in Orissa. The question of opening of any new Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar will depend *inter alia* on the needs of the area and the availability of resources.

### Plan Estimate from Orissa for Nandan Kanan development Project

1620. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any plan estimate from Orissa Government for the Nandan Kanan Development Project;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project ;

(c) whether Central assistance will be provided for this Project during the current financial year ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) to (d) The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has recently received a proposal from the Government of Orissa relating to the development of an Elephant Safari Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 lakhs and a Lion Safari Park, both near Nandan Kanan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. The proposals are being examined with regard to their feasibility and financial participation by ITDC.

### Holding up of work of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

1621. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the work of the public sector aluminium plant in Ratnagiri district of the backward region of Konkan in Maharashtra being held up for years while new aluminium or alumina plants are being cleared in different States ; and

(b) whether Government propose setting up a time limit for commissioning the aluminium plant in Ratnagiri district ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) . The Ratnagiri Aluminium Project which was sanctioned in 1974 could not be taken up for implementation owing to the then financial constraints. A review of the project has since been conducted on the basis of updated cost estimates and it has been found that the project as then conceived would not be economically viable because of the following reasons :

(a) low scale of operation.

(b) obsolete technology.

(c) high cost of power.

(d) inadequate infrastructure resulting in high cost of material transportation.

The project may become viable if the plants are scaled up to currently economic sizes. It would, however, be necessary to establish adequate reserves of bauxite for sustaining an alumina plant of the requisite capacity. It has, therefore, been decided to conduct further explorations and re-assess the bauxite reserves in the area. Depending on the final picture of the bauxite reserves, a decision on taking up fresh feasibility study for the project will be taken. Since the techno-economic feasibility is not yet clear it is not feasible to set a time limit for commissioning the Ratnagiri Project.

#### News-item captioned "the case of cardboard Kolhapur Chappals"

1622. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the report in the "Statesman", New Delhi dated 18th July, 1980 under the caption "The case of cardboard Kolhapur Chappals" ;

(b) what action Government has taken against the "S.P.S. International Delhi", the defaulting firm ;

(c) what action Government has taken against the Inspector of Export Promotion

Council and against the concerned Customs Official for the reported wrong declaration about the despatch of the consignment Form Delhi Air Port ; and

(d) if no action taken so far, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) : Yes, Sir.

The matter is under investigation by CBI. In the mean time, the firm have been suspended from the simplified payment scheme for payment of cash compensatory support. Action has also been initiated by the concerned Leather Export Promotion Council to de-register the firm. The Inspecting Officer of the Export Inspection Agency who was found responsible for certifying the consignment has also been placed under suspension.

As regards action against the concerned Customs Officer, no such involvement has yet been brought to the notice of the concerned customs authorities by the Delhi Police/CBI. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of Police Investigation report.

#### Functioning of Rural Banks in Mayurbhanj, Orissa

1623. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the rural banks functioning at present in the Mayurbhanj District of Orissa ;

(b) the number of such banks opened during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in that district ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to open some more rural banks in this tribal district during 1981-82 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b) . A regional rural bank viz, Baitarni Gramya Bank has already been set up on 23-6-1980 covering the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj of Orissa. However, presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the number of branches of commercial banks functioning in rural and Semi-Urban areas of Mayurbhanj District.

of Orissa. The relevant data in this regard are set out below.

	Rural Centre	Semi- Urban Centre	Total
1. Number of branches functioning as at the end of August, 1980	29	9	38
2. Number of branches opened during			
1978	7	..	7
1979	1	1	2
1980 (Upto August)	6	1	7

(c) : In terms of the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India, branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks during 1979-81 are primarily to be directed towards opening of branches at unbanked rural and Semi-Urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than one branch for every 20,000 people in the rural and Semi-Urban areas. Out of the 71 rural and Semi-Urban branches required in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa in terms of the above norm, as at the end of August, 1980, 38 rural and Semi-Urban branches were functioning in this district. The remaining 33 branches are expected to be opened before the end of 1981 in consultation with the State Government.

#### Loan Granted by I.D.B.I. to National Development Bank of Sri Lanka

1624. SHRI D.S.A. SIVA PRAKASAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.D.B.I. has granted a loan of 5 crores to the National Development Bank of Sri Lanka to finance import of Indian engineering goods ; and

(b) if so, what are the value of such goods exported so far and the names of exporters and the nature of such goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) : Yes, Sir. IDBI has sanctioned in June,

1980 a line of credit for Indian rupees 5 crores to the National Development Bank of Sri Lanka for financing Export of Indian capital and engineering goods to Sri Lanka.

(b) No goods have so far been exported to Sri Lanka, under this line of credit.

#### Private Postal Service involved in Black Money Transactions

1625. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Intelligence wing of the Income-tax department has detected a clandestine private postal service involved in transactions of black money in crores ; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken against the persons involved in this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of simultaneous searches carried out in different places the department has seized prima-facie unaccounted cash of Rs. 6,56,027 and other documents indicating transfer of 4 crores in the shape of hundis. Preliminary examination of seized documents indicates that this organisation is involved in the transfer of approximately 25 crores of rupees during a year.

The incriminating materials seized during the search have been sent to the concerned Commissioners of Income-tax for utilisation in assessment proceedings according to Law.

2 तथा 5 रुपए के करेंसी नोटों  
'की छपाई

1626. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाटर मार्क कागज के अभाव में सिक्योरिटी प्रेस, नासिक महाराष्ट्र में 2 रुपए तथा पांच रुपए के करेंसी नोटों की छपाई रोक दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रेस को समय पर कागज की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस से कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है ?



वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). करेंसी नोटों के कागज के 4 वेगन भार पारेषण का होंशंगाबाद कारखाने पर 24-12-80 को लदान होना था और वह 26-12-80 को नासिक में पहुंच जाना था किन्तु 27-12-80 तक वैगनों के उपलब्ध न होने के विचार से प्रेषित माल की ढलाई 28-12-80 को की गई जो 1-1-81 को नासिक पहुंचा और प्रचालन संबंधी कारणों से इसे 3-1-81 को ही सिक्क्योरिटी प्रेस नासिक की रेलवे साइडिंग में लगाया जा सका। चूंकि प्रेस के पास 5 रुपए के करेंसी नोटों के कागज का स्टॉक नहीं था इसलिए 30-12-80 से 3-1-81 तक  $4\frac{1}{2}$  मशीन पारियों में छपाई रोकनी पड़ी। दो रुपए के नोटों की छपाई में कोई रुकावट नहीं आई।

कोई वित्तीय हानि नहीं हुई क्योंकि जनशक्ति का उपयोग अन्य उत्पादन कार्य के

लिए किया गया और मशीन को इस अवधि के दौरान सामान्य निरोधात्मक अनुरक्षण और जांच के काम में लाया गया।

#### Retail Prices of Consumer Goods.

1627. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing the average retail prices of consumer goods such as (1) rice (2) wheat (3) dal (4) sweet oil (5) kerosene (6) Gur (7) sugar (8) tea (9) coffee (10) soap (11) tooth paste (12) cloth and vegetables as on 31st December, 1980 as compared to their price as on 31st December, 1979 and 30th June, 1980 at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, and Jaipur.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

## Statement

## Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

(Price in Rupees)

Commodities	Unit	Bombay				Calcutta				Delhi						
		Dec. 80	June, 80	4	5	Dec. 79	Dec. 80	June, 80	7	8	Dec. 79	Dec. 80	June, 80	9	10	11
		3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1. Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Wheat (White)	Kg.	2.50 (C)	2.20 (C)	2.40 (C)	2.10 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)	1.90 (F)
3. Arhar (dal)	Kg.	2.70	2.25	N.Q.	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)	1.45 (FP)
4. Moong (dal)	Kg.	6.00	4.60	5.00	N.Q.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
5. Masoor (dal)	Kg.	6.00	6.00	5.00	N.Q.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
6. Urad (dal)	Kg.	6.00	4.40	3.60	N.Q.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
7. Groundnut oil	Kg.	5.00	4.60	5.00	N.Q.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
8. Mustard oil	"	11.80	10.80	10.20	17.00**	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)	18.00 (D.R.)
9. Vanaspati	"	17.00	13.50	12.50	16.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
10. Sugar	"	12.00	12.50	53.84 (4 Kg. Tin)	13.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
11. Tea	"	7.00	6.00	4.60	5.97**	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
12. Tata Soap 501	Per bar	24.00	21.00	18.00	N.Q.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
13. Lifebuoy Soap	per cake	2.25	4.20	3.40	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
14. Tooth Paste	Per tube	1.90	1.85	1.55	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
15. Long cloth	Per Mtr.	5.50	6.35	5.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
16. Potato	Per Kg.	7.50	7.50	7.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
17. Onions	Per Kg.	2.00	2.40	1.60	N.Q.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
18. Kerosene	Per Litre	1.20	1.00	3.50	N.Q.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		1.39	1.39	1.39	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

\*\*Prices Quoted for 12-12-80.



Commodities	Unit	Jaipur			Madras		
		Dec. 80	June, 80	Dec. 79	Dec. 80	June, 80	Dec. 79
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Rice.	Kg.	2.50 (C)	2.25 (C)	2.00 (C)	2.50	2.10*	2.10* (C)
2. Wheat (White)	Kg.	1.80	1.55	1.90	2.40	1.70*	1.80*
3. Arhar dal	Kg.	5.25	4.50	4.60	5.60	4.70*	5.30*
4. Moong dal	Kg.	5.50	5.60	4.80	5.20	N.Q.	5.00*
5. Musoor dai	Kg.	5.50	4.00	3.50	5.25	N.Q.	N.Q.
6. Urad dal	Kg.	4.50	4.20	4.00	4.50	4.00*	4.30*
7. Groundnut oil.	Kg.	11.60	11.40	10.50	12.00	10.20*	N.Q.
8. Mustard oil	Kg.	15.00	14.40	11.80	18.50	N.Q.	N.Q.
9. Vanaspati	Kg.	11.90	11.80	12.50	13.50	13.00*	13.00*
10. Sugar	Kg.	7.20	6.50	4.60	7.00	5.45*	5.00*
11. Tea	Kg.	22.00	22.00	22.00	11.30 (½Kg.)	N.Q.	20.00*
12. Tata Soap, 501	Per bar	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.20	N.Q.	1.90*
13. Lifebuoy Soap	Per cake	2.00	1.90	1.60	1.91	1.90	1.58*
14. Tooth Paste	Per tube	6.50	6.50	5.45	6.25*	6.25*	6.25*
15. Long cloth	Per metre	7.75	7.10	N.Q.	8.30	6.88*	6.86*
16. Potato	Per Kg.	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.90	2.40*	N.Q.
17. Onions	Per Kg.	1.00	0.50	4.00	1.10	1.80*	N.Q.
18. Kerosene oil	Per litre	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.56	N.Q.	1.63*

(C) = Coarse

(N.) = Not quoted.

(\*) = Prices quoted for Madurai.

(F) = Fine variety.

(V) = Change in variety.

(F.P.) = Price relates to Fair Price Shop.

### Construction of a New Steel Works by U. K. Firm

1628. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lazard Brothers and Company Limited, leading merchant bankers of the United Kingdom, has put forward a package of financial proposals to the Indian Government for construction of a new steel works which involve contractors from four different countries ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial proposals and reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) & (b). M/s. Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd. have organised a European Consortium under the leadership of M/s. Davy International Limited of U.K. (now Davy McKee) who have made an offer for technical and financial assistance for the establishment of a port-based integrated steel plant in India. Besides, offers have been received also from M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany, M/s. Uzinexport-import of Romania, M/s. Met-Chem of Canada and M/s. Fofransid of France. The offers broadly provide for a financial package to cover the project cost within plant perimeter by way of aid, soft loans, buyer's credits and Euro-loans.

An Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee has already been set up to scrutinise all the offers received, carry out their technical and commercial evaluation and conduct negotiations with such of the parties whose offers are found to be suitable. Buy back arrangements upto 50% of the products are also envisaged. It may be premature at this stage to give further details in this regard since the terms and conditions of financial collaboration are yet to be negotiated and settled with the parties concerned.

### Advance Increment to Section Officers

1629. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2594 on the 5th December, 1980 regarding advance increment to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to grant the two advance increments to the Section Officers, so far;

(b) if so, the details hereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether any representation has been received from the Section Officers from Central Secretariat to upgrade them as Class I Officers, if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA)

(a) to (c). There is a demand of the Staff Side of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Department of Personnel and A.R. that the benefit of two advance increments may be extended to all Section Officers of CSS irrespective of their date of appointment to the grade-A. Committee of the Departmental Council was set up for considering this demand and the matter is still under consideration of the Committee.

(d) A representation has been received by the Department of Personnel and A.R. to the effect that Central Secretariat Service Section Officers should be made Class I Officers. There is already a demand of the Staff Side of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Department of Personnel and A.R. for re-structuring of Central Sectt. Service, which has been remitted a to a Committee of the Departmental Council for examination. The question raised in the representation would also be referred to this Committee for consideration.

### Development of Rural Banks

1630. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken a decision and granted some amount for the development of Rural Banks in the country under the control of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the Regional Rural Banks which are being established to serve primarily the weaker sections of the rural community. The share capital of such banks is made up of contribution from Government of India, A Sponsor Bank and the State Government in the ratio of 50:35:15. The Reserve Bank of India.

does not contribute to the share capital. However, it exercises control over such banks in the same way as on any other commercial bank. At present 88 such banks are functioning in the country. It has been decided to open 105 more Regional Rural Banks during the 6th Five Year Plan period 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 1312.50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan by way of Central Government's contribution towards the share capital of these banks.

**Reported involvement of Manager of Syndicate Bank, Gariahat branch (Calcutta) in violation of prize Chit and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978**

1631. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Manager of a nationalised bank i.e. Syndicate Bank, Gariahat Branch (Calcutta) is deeply involved in the black money manipulation of Sanchaita Investment violating Prize Chit and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that at one point of time the said bank had with it Rs. 27,97,86,065 (Rs. twenty seven crores ninety seven lakhs eighty six thousand sixty five only); and

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the deposits, withdrawals, transfers etc. etc. by one Shri Mukherjee was being done in a highly irregular manner with the cooperation of the Manager of the said bank and bank was maintaining knowingly fictitious accounts which were wholly nothing but black money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT) : (a) to (c). According to the State Government of West Bengal, the Question relates to a matter which is subject of a writ petition pending in the High Court of Calcutta and as such it is sub-judice. Meanwhile, further investigations have also been stayed under the orders of the High Court on 8th January, 1981.

**राजनयिकों का तस्करी में हाथ**

1632. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 1980 में

"डिप्लोमेट्स इन्वोल्वड इन स्मगलिंग" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया है और उक्त गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उक्त गतिविधियों में कथित आरोप वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कितने मुकदमे लम्बित हैं तथा उक्त व्यक्तियों से जुमनि के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई है और उन की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उनके कब्जे से मूल्यवान विदेशी सामान भी जब्त किया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो जब्त किये गये माल का नाम क्या है और प्रत्येक की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) से (च) . सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने वर्ष 1980 के दौरान तस्करी के तीन मामले पकड़े जिन में चार विदेशी राजनयिक ग्रस्त थे । इन मामलों में कुल लगभग 12 लाख रुपए मूल्य का माल, जैसे चान्दी, कलाई घड़ियां, इलेक्ट्रानिकीय सामान, आदि पकड़ा गया था । इन मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

सरकार ने संबंधित देशों की सरकारों के सहयोग से इस संबंध में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की है और इन सरकारों के साथ इस दृष्टि से गोपनीय सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है जिस से विदेशी राजनयिकों द्वारा अपनी हैसियत का दुरुपयोग

किए जाने के ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोका जा सके। संबंधित देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों और सतत सहयोग को देखते हुए, ब्यौरा जाहिर करना उचित नहीं होगा।

### Opium cultivation in Himachal Pradesh

1633. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government allowed opium cultivation in Himachal Pradesh about 3 to 4 years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the cultivation has not so far been started, despite Government permission; and

(c) the time by which cultivation will be started and the names of the areas where it will be cultivated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISNIGH SISODIA):

(a) The Central Government have allowed the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to conduct experimental cultivation of opium in Government farms under the supervision of the State Agricultural Department, over an area not exceeding 5 hectares.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Granting of export permits to Madhya Pradesh

1634. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties which have been given export permit for the export of rice from Madhya Pradesh and for which country indicating which of these are private parties ;

(b) whether Government agency of Madhya Pradesh has been granted any export permit and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons why private parties have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Only Madhya Pradesh Export Corporation Ltd., Bhopal, which is a State Government designated Agency, has been granted an export licence on 4-2-81 for export of 30,000 M. T. of Coarse Rice to France for a value of Rs. 7,22,20,200/-.

No private party has been granted any export licence for export of non-basmati or coarse rice from Madhya Pradesh.

### Setting up of Security Press for Printing Postal Stationery

1635. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up another Security Press to avoid the recurring shortage of postage stamps etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) & (b). Government have decided to set up a Security Printing Press at Hyderabad for printing of Post Cards, Inland Letter Cards and Embossed Envelopes to supplement the output of the India Security Press, Nasik Road in respect of these items. In addition, the printing of Match Excise Banderols and certain Security Forms is proposed to be transferred to the Hyderabad Press from the India Security Press, Nasik Road. The total cost of the new Press is estimated at Rs. 5.7 crores. The Press is likely to go into production towards the end of 1981.

### Permission to Indian drug Firms for setting up Units in Foreign Countries

1636. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted some of the Indian firms to set up their drug units in the foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the decision of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A list of Indian companies which have been permitted to set up Joint Ventures abroad in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals is given in the attached statement.

## Statement

*Indian Companies which have been permitted to set up Joint ventures abroad in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals.*

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country of location	Indian equity Rs. 000	Date of Approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals . . . .	Indonesia	4727	29-7-1976
2.	M/s Kalindi Investment Pvt. Ltd. . .	Kenya	345	14-6-1976
3.	M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals . . . .	Malaysia	2485	15-9-1976
4.	M/s McGaw Ravindra Laboratories (India) Ltd. . . . .	Malaysia	2450	26-10-1976
5.	M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. . . .	Nigeria	840	18-10-1977
6.	M/s Chemosyn Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Tanzania	267	22-12-1980

#### Demand for scrapping of Export duty on Mineral ore

1637. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goa Mineral Ore Exporters have demanded scrapping of export duty on mineral ore so as to save the industry from international competition; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH. SISODIA) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Ministry of Commerce.

#### Representation of Weader Section in Public Sector Undertakings

1638 SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Directorial posts presently occupied by persons from amongst the weaker sections of society in the public sector and Government undertakings as against the total number of posts; and

(b) the reasons for the low percentage, if any, in the representation of weaker sections of society and the steps taken by the Government to ensure their adequate representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) & (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members want to know the number of full-time Directors including Chief Executives who belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The information which is not readily available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Bye-Products of Jute

1639. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute sticks are one of the chief bye-product of jute after jute fibre is taken away;

(b) whether it is a fact that these jute sticks are either consumed as fuel or destroyed;

(c) whether Government have got its utility examined for the purpose of paper pulp, or one of the ingredient for gun powder or for other industrial purposes; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and whether Government propose to have the utility of jute sticks for better and more useful purposes examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (b). Jute stick is one of the agricultural wastes associated with the production of jute. Government had set up a study Team to identify the feasibility of setting up of small scale units based on jute sticks, etc. The Group noted that jute sticks are being generally consumed as fuel, and fencing by the farmers. It reported that jute stick powder, rayon or high quality paper, various cellulose based chemicals, kraft paper, hard board, particle boards, etc. could be manufactured out of jute sticks. The Study Team further stated that jute stick powder was already in the market, but the opportunities for market expansion seemed to be strictly limited. Investments required for rayon or high quality paper were outside the scope of a small scale industry. The conversion technology for manufacture of cellulose based chemicals had not been fully investigated. The Commercial viability of the process for manufacture of kraft paper had not been fully ascertained. The Group came to the conclusion that there was no commercial process for the conversion/utilisation of jute sticks in the small scale sector which had already proven and demonstrated commercial viability. One jute mill in calcutta has been manufacturing jute particle board used for partition panels, decoration of walls, false ceiling, acoustic treatment, etc.

#### Setting up of an Economic Committee

1640. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up an Economic Committee which will take major decisions concerning economic policy and its implementation;

(b) whether Government have considered the question as to how this body of officials and non-parliamentarians will function when under the Constitution it is the Minister under each economic Ministry who is responsible for the formulation, execution and supervision of economic policies of the Government; and

(c) if so, their reaction in this regard and the composition of the Committee if already formed and the terms of reference of their jurisdiction of activities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to c) : Government has been considering whether they should have expert advice on certain areas of economic administration, but the details are yet to be worked out.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग

1641. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कौन-कौन से तथा कितने उद्योग अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे इस कारण अभी भी घाटे पर चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको लाभ कमाने वाले उद्योग बनाने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तथा प्रत्येक उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). हालांकि मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक उद्यम/एककों का प्रचालन संतोषजनक है तथापि कुछ उद्यम/एककों, अर्थात् भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लि० का कोरवा एकक, राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि० का बेलडिलाड एकक और बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड लि० के तापसह सामग्री एककों में विभिन्न कारणों, जैसे बिजली की कमी तथा कुछ प्रौद्योगिकीय समस्याओं के कारण क्षमता का कम उपयोग हुआ है। इन उद्यमों/एककों में अधिकांशतः क्षमता के उपयोग में कमी के कारण घाटा हुआ है।

(ग) उद्यमों में क्षमता का उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने अनेक उपाय किए हैं। ये प्रयास निरन्तर किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें से निम्नलिखित विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं :—

(1) प्रत्येक उद्यम के तिमाही कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षात्मक बैठक के माध्यम से सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा नियमित रूप से परिवीक्षण किया जाना;



- (2) कुछ चुने हुए उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन के विषय में एक-एक कारखाने का अध्ययन करने के लिए योजना आयोग के सदस्य (उद्योग) की अध्यक्षता में विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन करना; और
- (3) चालू उद्यमों के वित्तीय और वार्षिक कार्यनिष्पादन का आर्थिक मामलों सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डल समिति द्वारा आवधिक और नियमित परीक्षण किया जाना।

हम आशा करते हैं कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री होने के नाते आप तत्काल इन उपक्रमों के प्रबन्धकों पर इस बात के लिए जोर देंगी कि वे अपने वायदों को पूरा करते हुए कामगारों की मांग स्वीकार करें तथा ऐसी स्थिति से बचे जहां भारत का समस्त श्रमिक वर्ग इस प्रश्न को ले कर भारत सरकार के रवैये के खिलाफ और हड़ताली कामगारों के समर्थन में डट जाएं।

हमें बार-बार यह दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आज का धरना आपका हस्तक्षेप प्राप्त करने के लिए केवल एक सांकेतिक धरना है।

#### News Item "FICCI against Credit Curbs"

1642. SHRI GHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item published in Business Standard of 31st December, 1980 "FICCI against credit curbs"; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ( SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT ) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points raised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in so far as they relate to the report of the Working Group on Cash Credit are as under :

(i) The new system would affect the flow of funds from the banking sector to industry which will not be able to achieve higher production.

(ii) In terms of the report, the banks would be required to fix separate limits while assessing the credit needs of borrowers for normal periods and peak periods and also restrict ad hoc or temporary limits in excess of sanctioned limits. This kind of rigidity does not conform to the changing needs of finance which depend on the variations in the inventories occasioned by irregularity of supplies by State trading agencies, uncertainties in shipment either for imports or exports, fluctuations in the production of agricultural raw materials as also increase in prices.

(iii) Ever-since the Tandon Report, Industry has been subjected to financial rigours and has not been able to face unforeseen circumstances often created by Government bodies themselves. Although, the report did provide for flexibility, banks implemented the recommendations to the letter, adversely affecting production and exporters in several cases.

The position in respect of the above points is as under seriatim:

(i) The basic intention of the Chore Committee in revising the lending system has been to reduce the over dependence of the medium and large borrowers, both in the public and private sector on bank finance. At the same time, care has also been taken to see that the need based requirements of working capital of such borrowers would be met by the banks. According to us the lending discipline proposed by the Chore Committee, borrowers are required to bring in funds equal to at least 25% of their current assets for the estimated level of production towards working capital. In case any borrower is not in a position to comply with this requirement immediately, the existing need-based credit limits already enjoyed by the borrower are not to be reduced, the excess over the credit limits permissible to the borrower should be segregated and treated as working capital term loan (WCTL) which could be made repayable in half-yearly instalments within a definite period which should not exceed 5 years. Thus, the existing working capital limits would not be curtailed immediately on implementation of the Chore Committee recommendations. Borrowers are to be given five years time to adjust themselves

to the new lending discipline. Such borrowers may also be granted additional limits, where necessary, to meet increased production need but it shall be ensured that the ex'sing WCTL component is not enhanced and they bring in additional proportionate contribution for the purpose of increased production.

(ii) It is not the intention to have separate limits for peak level and non-peak level in all cases. Such limits are to be fixed only wherever feasible i.e. where there are pronounced seasonal variation in the utilisation of limits. As regards ad-hoc/temporary limits in excess of the sanctioned limits, the intention is not to deny genuine additional credit requirements of borrowers. In genuine cases, it should not be difficult for the borrowers to convince their bankers regarding such ad-hoc limits.

(iii) It is not correct to generalise that industry has been subjected to financial rigours as a result of implementation of Tandon Committee Recommendations. The Tandon Committee has brought about discipline and improvement in the use of working capital by making bank credit need based. The various norms etc. prescribed by it have been kept under constant review by Reserve Bank and banks have been given discretion to allow, if satisfied, deviations from the norms,

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों में चलाये जा रहे उद्योगों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

1643. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों में चलाये जा रहे उद्योगों में कार्य कर रहे स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों में सेवारत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनकी स्थायी और अस्थायी श्रेणियों के ब्यौरे से है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी पद्धति की भांति सभी सरकारी उद्यमों में कर्मचारियों का आवश्यक रूप से स्थायी या अस्थायी श्रेणियों में वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता है। कुल कर्मचारियों का, स्थायी एवं अस्थायी श्रेणियों में विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है, तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों

में कुल कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	66,256
असम	28,821
बिहार	4,19,486
गुजरात	39,987
हरियाणा	8,702
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,380
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1,414
कर्नाटक	1,13,217
केरल	25,886
मध्य प्रदेश	2,35,369
महाराष्ट्र	1,48,375
उड़ीसा	61,232
पंजाब	8,085
राजस्थान	30,132
तमिल नाडु	64,019
उत्तर प्रदेश	67,449
पश्चिम बंगाल	3,61,421

अन्य राज्य एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	11,187
दिल्ली	70,400
गोआ	1,664
अवर्गीकृत	1,00,247

जोड़ 18,73,729

### Settlement of Demands of Public Sector Employees

1644. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a Joint Memorandum from the Central Committee Members of six major trade unions;

(b) if so, the points raised in the memorandum ; and



(c) what steps have been taken for the settlement of the demands of public sector employees and workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISENGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the letter addressed by the Central Committee Members of six trade unions. A copy of the letter is annexed.

(c) The demands of the workers were discussed in various forums. Certain offers have been made to the workers. The Managements have appealed to the workers to accept these offers and resume work.

*Copy of the letter dated 30-1-1981 addressed to Smt. Indira Gandhi, PM by the Central Committee Members of six major trade unions*

As you are well aware, unions belonging to six Central Trade Union organisations viz. CITU, HMS, AITUC, INTUG, UTUC and MBS are observing today, the 30th January, 1981 as the day of solidarity with the 125000 workers of the Bangalore based public sector industries who are now on strike for over five weeks.

We, workers and members of these Central Organisations, sitting in a Dharna today outside your residence, wish your personal intervention in the settlement of the strike.

The strike in these undertakings is total and peaceful despite repression let loose against the striking workers by the Government of Karnataka in which three workers were even shot dead in Police firing.

We are shocked at the callous attitude being taken by the Government of India towards the totally justified demand of the striking workers, viz. that the Government should fulfil its commitments and implement the agreements signed by it in 1978. We cannot for a moment understand either the reprehensible approach of the Government towards its own agreement or the repression let loose by it on the striking workers.

If anyone is to be held entirely responsible for the strike, it is none other than the managements of these public sector undertakings, who are directly responsible to the Government of India.

We are convinced that this attitude of the Government is leading to a position of a deliberate and conscious sabotage

of the public sector, and that is why we are approaching you for your personal intervention.

We hope, that as Prime Minister of the country; you will take immediate steps to force the management of these undertakings to concede the demand of the workers by fulfilling the commitments, and thus help to avoid a situation where the entire working class of India may get pitched on this question against the Government's attitude and in support of the striking workers.

We need not reiterate that today's Dharna is only a token Dharna to seek your intervention.

#### **Licence Issued to Steel Plants by DGTD**

1645. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steel units like wire drawing units and others which have been licensed by the DGTD so far; with their productive capacity for different steel items;

(b) the number of such units lying closed for want of adequate supply of raw materials like the wire-rods etc. ; and

(c) the steps taken by the DGTD to ensure supply of such basic raw materials to the units licenced by it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) DGD is under the Ministry of Industry. Presumably, information is being sought regarding wire-drawing units in the organised sector. 71 wire-drawing units have been licenced in the organised sector with an annual licensed capacity of 755.79 thousand tonnes. Out of these, two units with a capacity of 610 tonnes per year have yet to be commissioned.

(b) No unit is reported to be lying closed for want of wire rods only.

(c) Import of wire rods is being allowed to the wire drawing units against their import application, on merit.

### Shortage of Raw Nuts in Cashew Factories

1646. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cashew factories in the country are not functioning for most of the period in a year for lack of raw nuts ; and

(b) steps Governments propose to take to provide cashewnuts to the factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Due to shortage of raw nuts, Processing Units in the country are able to operate only for a part of the year.

(b) Cashew Corporation of India is making maximum efforts to increase the import of raw nuts for processing.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, राजस्थान द्वारा विशाखापत्तनम और बिहार में कारखानों की स्थापना

1647. श्री दौलतराम सारन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, राजस्थान द्वारा विशाखापत्तनम और टुण्डू (बिहार) में जिक से चांदी निकालने के कारखाने स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन कारखानों पर कितनी पूंजी लगाई जाएगी और इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब शुरू होगा और उन में कितनी चांदी का उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों में कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

द.णि.ज.य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग).

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड इस समय विशाखापत्तनम में जस्ता सान्द्रों से चांदी निकालने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर चांदी अधिप्राप्ति संयंत्र लगाने की योजना पर विचार कर रहा है। योजना के पूरी तरह तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही चांदी उत्पादन क्षमता, रोजगार क्षमता और उत्पादन शुरू होने की संभावित तारीख के बारे में ज्ञात हो सकेंगे।

टुण्डू, बिहार में इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं जुटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि टुण्डू में जस्ते का उत्पादन नहीं होता।

### Foreign Visits by Ministers

1648. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the overseas trips undertaken by individual Ministers of the Government during the calendar year 1980 ;

(b) the purpose of these visits ;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on each of these visits along with a break-up of that expenditure ; and

(d) whether all these trips were essential for the efficient performance of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected from Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(d) Ministers visit foreign countries at Government cost only when it is in public interest.

### Import of Locomotives

1649. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India has recently floated a Global Tender for importing fifty 650 HP and twenty-nine 1400 HP Locomotives ;

(b) if so, has any tender been accepted and the details of price, technique and delivery period of the same ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are indigenous locomotive manufacturers which have not been given any chance, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) how many locomotives were imported during 1980 and what is the requirement of locomotives for 1981 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Letter of Intent has been placed on M/s. General Electric Company of USA for the supply of 43 medium horse power (600-700 HP) diesel electric locos (including two Nos. required by TISCO) subject to the approval of the Government of India, the base price for each locomotive being US \$ 4,23,100 FOB. The deliveries are scheduled to Commence from June, 1981 at an average rate of one locomotive per week. The locomotives to be supplied are to adopt diesel electric technique. As regards high horse power (1400 HP) diesel electric locomotives, the offers are still under consideration in SAIL.

(c) Railways, who are the main manufacturers of locomotives in the country, had already indicated their inability to meet SAIL'S requirements of medium horse power diesel electric locos upto 1981-82. M/s. JESSOPS and M/s. Suri & Nayyar, who had quoted against the NIT, are not manufacturers of medium horse power locos (600-700 HP) and as such SAIL did not consider them suitable to meet their immediate requirements. However, to encourage the development of indigenous sources of supply, trial orders are under contemplation subject to the settlement of terms and conditions to the satisfaction of SAIL.

(d) No locomotives were imported during 1980. The likely requirements for 1981 and 1982 are 4 and 29 respectively.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा

पूर्तिकर्ताओं को अदायगी

1650. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्योग पूर्तिकर्ताओं को समय पर अदायगी नहीं करते हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अदायगी में विलम्ब के कारण व्याज की एक बहुत बड़ी राशि की अदायगी करनी पड़ती है; और यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सबई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा की गई खरीद के लिए यथासमय भुगतान करने का दायित्व उद्यमों के प्रबन्धकों को सौंपा गया है। किन्तु सरकार इस तर्क को सही नहीं मानती कि अनेक सरकारी उद्यम पूर्तिकर्ताओं को समय पर अदायगी नहीं करते और अदायगी में विलम्ब होने के कारण व्याज की एक बहुत बड़ी राशि की अदायगी करनी पड़ती है।

गुजरात में जी० आई० सी० द्वारा प्लेनेटरी मिल प्रोजेक्ट की स्थापना

1651. श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने जी० आई० सी० द्वारा प्लेनेटरी मिल प्रोजेक्ट की स्थापना किये जाने की सिफारिश की है; यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्वीकृत कर दी जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या स्पंज लौह परियोजना के लिए भी कोई मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो यह मांग कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) प्लेनेटरी मिल प्रोजेक्ट की स्थापना करने के लिए मेसर्स गुजरात इण्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन (जी० आई० सी०) को 17-2-1981 को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था।

(ख) जी, हां। मेसर्स जी० आई० आई० सी० ने गुजरात में स्पंज आयरन का एक कारखाना लगाने हेतु एक आवेदन दिया है। इस समय योजना आयोग तकनीकी-आर्थिक अध्ययन कर रहा है और इसके पूरा हो जाने पर निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

#### Setting up of Steel Depot in Tripura

1652. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a steel depot in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, when it will come up ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) & (b). SAIL are at present examining a proposal of the Tripura State Government for a stock-yard in Dharamnagar. Its opening will depend on land with necessary infrastructural facilities being made available by the State Government.

#### Damage to Machinery in Durgapur Steel Plant

1653. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that because of supply of the low quality of coking coal the machineries in Durgapur Steel Plant were getting damaged and the production capacity of blast furnaces is also going down ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken against the management who are responsible for damaging the national property ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) & (b) Government is aware that the poor quality of coking coal supplied to the Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) is one of the contributory factors leading to the loss of production and poor performance of the blast furnaces. No damage to equipment has, however, been reported on this account.

Steps have been/are being taken to remedy the situation. It has been impressed upon the coal producing agencies to

control the ash control with a view to improving the quality of coking coal to the desired level. Efforts are also being made by D.S.P. to intensify washing of the raw coal at its captive washery to achieve higher ash drops than designed. Besides, coke cutting scheme has been undertaken to economise on the use of coke and to improve the blast furnace productivity.

#### तम्बाकू से प्राप्त होने वाला वार्षिक राजस्व

1654. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा तम्बाकू से प्राप्त होने वाले वार्षिक राजस्व का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) अनिमित तम्बाकू को 1 मार्च 1979 से उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट मिली हुई है। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए निमित तम्बाकू के विभिन्न उत्पादों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व सम्बन्धी बजट-अनुमान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

उत्पादन का नाम	राजस्व (करोड़ रुपयों में)
सिगार और चुरट	0.04
सिगरेट	639.96
बीड़ियां	113.42
धूम्रपान मिश्रण	1.29
खैनी तम्बाकू	20.79
नसवार	5.15
हुक्का तम्बाकू	0.46

**Saving oriented Insurance to weaker Sections of Urban Population and Rural Poor**

1655. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LIC is finding it difficult to carry saving-oriented insurance to the weaker sections of the urban population and the rural poor;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proposal of All India Federation of Bank Officers Association and the National Organisation of Consumers for bank-linked insurance scheme as against insurance policies;

(c) if so, whether Government propose introducing bank-linked group insurance scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) Yes Sir. The difficulty arises from the fact that persons who do not have a regular income and whose savings potential is low are unable to take full advantage of savings-oriented life insurance schemes.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to a write-up entitled "Grant Linked Insurance For All" on the subject of bank-linked insurance, by the All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisations.

(c) The write-up is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

**Cheaper Air Travel for Tourists visiting Andaman and Nicobar**

1656. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans for the development of tourism in the Andaman and Nicobar islands and for the better utilisation of the potentialities of tourism industry in Andaman have been formulated and are under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) whether there is a proposal before Government to extend the facilities of cheaper-air-travel to and from these Islands with a view to promoting tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

A.P. SHARMA) (a) The Central Department of Tourism had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1380 lakhs for the construction of a youth hostel at Port Blair. The work is in progress. The Department also proposes to purchase, subject to availability of funds, a 25-seater motor launch which will operate from Port Blair for taking tourists on a cruise to some of the Islands.

It is proposed to draw up a blueprint of tourism development in the Andaman Islands in consultation with the Island Administration in March 1981 for providing additional tourist facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

No tourism schemes are under consideration for development in the Nicobar Islands due to entry restrictions.

(b) A Family Travel Scheme for travel between Calcutta-Port Blair Calcutta has been introduced by the Indian Airlines since 21-10-1980. Under this scheme atleast 2 members of a family travelling on the above setors are allowed to avail of a discounted fare, which is Rs. 580 plus Rs. 157 as fuel surcharge i.e. Rs. 737 as against the normal fare of Rs. 822 including fuel surcharge.

**Aluminium Project in collaboration with French Government**

1657. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have decided to start Aluminium Project in the country in collaboration with French Government of Company in France and if so the details thereof including the terms and conditions and the amount which Government have agreed to invest in this project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Yes, Sir; Government have decided to set up an Alumina/Aluminium Complex in Orissa with the technical collaboration of M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France (AP). The Project envisages the setting up of a bauxite mine at Panchpatmali with a production capacity of 2.4 million tonnes per annum, an alumina plant at Damanjodi with a production capacity of 8 lakh tonnes per annum an aluminium smelter for the production of 2,18,000 tonnes of metal per annum at Talcher, a captive power plant at Talcher for the supply of firm power of 400 MW to the aluminium smelter and other infrastructural facilities.

AP will supply know-how, patents, basic engineering and provide technical services in India including supervision of erection and commissioning trials.



The sanctioned capital cost of the Project is Rs. 1242.4 crores.

### **Air-Rail link for Jaipur, Ajmer-Chittorgarh and Udaipur**

1659. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Jaipur, Ajmer, Chittorgarh and Udaipur are important places of tourist interest both historically and religiously;

(b) if so, whether Government propose or recommend to propose to join these places by air or rail by superfast trains; and

(c) whether Government have pondered over the desirability of joining these places by faster transport in order to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines presently operates air services to Jaipur and Udaipur from where Ajmer and Chittorgarh can easily be reached either by rail or road.

The important cities of Rajasthan like Jaipur, Ajmer, Chittorgarh and Udaipur are already connected by fast train services.

### **Replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duty**

1660. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) What further steps have been taken by Government to persuade State Governments to accept replacement of Sales Tax by Excise duty as an important instrument for preventing blackdeals and accumulation of black money during the past three months; and

(b) which additional items are proposed to be brought in the list of items exempt from Sales Tax, by way of its replacement by excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16th and 17th September, 1980 had adopted a resolution *interalia* to the effect that:—

(a) sales tax on life-saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and vanaspati be replaced by additional excise duties and suitable modalities worked out with a view to safeguarding the legitimate revenue interests, present and future, of the States;

(b) a panel of Chief Ministers be set up to formulate proposals for (i) additions to the list of goods to which the scheme of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax be extended, and (ii) additions to the list of 'declared goods';

The matter was further examined in the Ministry of Finance and a proposal was made by the Central Government for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products. The proposal was considered on 15-2-1981 at a Conference of Chief Ministers. The Conference taking note of the Union Finance Minister's assurance that the proposed scheme would be so devised and administered as to safeguard the present and future interests of revenue of the States from these commodities, adopted the following resolution:—

(i) that an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be the Chairman of Finance Commission and with an economist and an administrator as members be constituted to study the financial implications of the aforesaid proposal and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded;

(ii) that the Expert Committee which will be appointed by the Union Government may, for the purpose of its work, call for such information as may be necessary from the Central and State Governments and submit its report within a period of 3 months;

(iii) that the report of the Committee be placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose for appropriate consideration.

The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir have not, on principle, agreed with this Resolution.

### **Study made by reserve Bank staff paper on rural Housing**

1661. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of a study made by a Reserve Bank staff paper on



Rural housing where in it is stated that almost all of the Rs. 800 crores of housing finance provided by the major institutional agencies has benefited urban areas and virtually nothing has been done for rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the housing facilities in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b) . In an article titled "Houses for the Rural Poor" prepared by a Research Officer in the Reserve Bank of India and published in Reserve Bank of India occasional papers, Vol. I No. 1, December, 1980, it has been stated that "the total housing finance provided by the major institutional credit agencies amounted between Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 crores by 1978. Almost all of this benefited urban centres." This article, is based on a study and the views expressed therein are not necessarily those of the Reserve Bank of India or its Central Board of Directors or the Editorial Committee which published the article. According to the Reserve Bank of India, the conclusion that almost all Institutional finance for housing has benefited urban centres is not based on any available data relating to housing finance provided by financial institutions.

Major portion of bank finance for housing is provided in the form of loans and subscription to the guaranteed bonds and debentures of HUDCO and the State Housing Boards. Separate figures regarding deployment of institutional finance in rural and urban areas are not available with financial institutions.

(c) The Minimum Needs Programme places a high priority on the provision of house sites and assistance for construction of houses for the rural landless workers. The VIth Plan proposes to provide house sites to all the landless families who have not already been provided house sites and construction assistance to about 25% of those families who have not already been provided such assistance.

**बिहार में बाक्साइट निक्षेप**

1662. श्रीमती कृष्ण साहो : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य के बाक्साइट के भारी निक्षेपों का पता लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी सुरक्षा तथा विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) राँची, पलासू, मुंगेर और शाहाबाद जिलों के विभिन्न स्थानों में लगभग 37 से 66 प्रतिशत एल्यूमिना और 5 से 11 प्रतिशत से कम सिलिका वाले कुल 85.46 मि० टन बाक्साइट भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है। संथाल-परगना जिले में भी कुछ बाक्साइट युक्त परतों का पता चला है।

(ख) बिहार में उस राज्य के बाक्साइट भंडारों पर आधारित एल्यूमिना/एल्यूमिनियम परियोजना शुरू करने की कोई स्कीम इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### Export of Tobacco During 1980-81

1663. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and the value in rupees of tobacco exported during 1980-81 country-wise ;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from tobacco exports during the period ; and

(c) the rate of export duty levied and the total amount of export duty collected therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise exports of tobacco with quantity and value during 1980-81 (April-November) is enclosed.

(c) Rates of duty levied on export of unmanufactured tobacco under the various Acts and the amount collected therefrom during 1980-81 (April-November) are

given below :—

Act under which duty is levied.	Rate of duty levied	Amount of duty collected during 1980-81 (April-Nov. (Rs. in lakhs)
Customs Tariff Act, 1975 . . . . .	75 paise per kilogram or 20% of the F.O.B. value whichever is lower.	503.30
Tobacco Cess Act, 1975 . . . . .	1/2 % ad valorem	48.92
Agricultural produce Cess Act, 1940 . . . . .	1/2 % ad valorem on tariff value of unmanufactured tobacco.	40.59

### Statement

Country-Wise Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco during 1980-81 (April-November)

Name of the Country	Quantity ('000' Kgs. )	Value ('000' Rs.)
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ame of the country	Quantity ('000'kgs.)	Value ('000' Rs.)
United Kingdom	15,160	26,49,51
Belgium . .	441	87,69
France . .	658	46,91
Irish Republic	275	64,39
Netherlands .	508	74,38
Sweden . .	30	3,32
Bulgaria .	1,265	1,01,90
Czechoslovakia	300	51,49
U.S.S.R. .	27,296	45,58,13
Bahrein Is. .	17	1,28
Cyprus . .	76	10,54
Dubai . .	148	24,82
Iraq . .	1,100	2,57,27
Israel . .	16	4,76
Kuwait . .	40	3,72
Qatar . .	3	42
South Yemen P. Rep. .	7,49	52,92

Saudi Arabia .	1,368	87,25
Yemen Arab Rep. .	950	54,26
Bangladesh .	140	20,69
China . .	8,963	16,34,74
Indonesia .	25	3,15
Japan . .	1,925	5,48,53
Singapore .	20	3,07
Malaysia .	25	1,53
Cameroon .	10	56
Congo . .	92	4,36
Egypt . .	10	55
Ivory Coast .	130	4,41
Somalia . .	171	96,60
West Africa .	330	23,72
U.S.A. . .	833	1,05,26
TOTAL .	63,074	104,95,13

NOTE :—The above information based on provisional export statistics compiled by the Tobacco Board.

### Strike by employees of various Banks

1664. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of various banks of the country had on strikes and also demonstrated in support of LIC employees agitation as well as of their demands during January/February, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what were their demands ;

(d) the steps taken to concede their demands ;

(e) how many demands have been conceded and implemented so far till day and when the remaining are likely to be conceded ; and

(f) the steps taken by Government that such strikes, agitation demonstrations do not happen in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) & (b) . The public sector banks have informed that no industry-wide strike, agitation or demonstration by their employees in support of their own demands was reported in January/February, 1981. However, the employees of some of the public sector banks at various places had demonstrated in February, 1981 mainly during lunch hour/after office hours in support of the agitation of Life Insurance Corporation employees.

(c) to (e) . The employees of the public sector banks had raised no specific demands during the above demonstrations but they were demonstrating against the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981. The question of conceding their demands by nationalised banks, therefore, does not arise.

(f) The employees of public sector banks resort to protest, demonstrations, agitation etc. for a variety of reasons and often over local issues. Every effort is made by Government and the banks to ensure that industry-wide strikes /agitations demonstrations are not resorted to by the employees of the banks and all outstanding issues are settled through negotiations. Some of the demands of the workmen are before the Board of Arbitrators and negotiations are simultaneously being carried on by Indian Banks' Association with All India Unions for resolving these demands. Where, however, the employees, despite the above efforts, take recourse to agitational methods, suitable action is taken by the banks against the erring employees.

### Shifting of Headquarter of SAIL from Delhi to Ranchi

1665. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to shift headquarter of SAIL from Delhi to Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) & (b) . The proposal to shift the headquarters of Steel Authority of India Limited to Ranchi is still under consideration.

### Initiating of discussion on Bonus for Central Government Employees

1666. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has assured a delegation of Government employees representative on 29th October, 1980 to initiate discussion on Bonus for other Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, when the said discussion is going to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) & (b). When the delegation of Central Government employees, met the Finance Minister on the 29th October, 1980, he explained to them that any group of Central Government employees satisfying the criterion laid down for the grant of productivity linked bonus scheme will not be left out. There is, however, no proposal at present to grant productivity linked bonus to the generality of Central Government Employees.

### Hotel project given to various other Agencies

1667. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ITDC is weary of opening up new hotel projects in the capital or elsewhere ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for giving new hotel projects to various other agencies in capital and other cities ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation is already constructing two hotels in the capital, and will shortly undertake construction of a third hotel in New Delhi.

It has also programmed construction of hotels at other tourist centres in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Since the funds needed for putting up the additional hotel rooms needed to cope with the increase in tourist traffic expected during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be substantial, it would hardly be possible for ITDC alone to meet this requirement from its own limited Sixth Plan outlay. Apart from that, the ITDC has other essential responsibilities to discharge for promoting tourism in the country. Hence there is a clear necessity for hotels to come up in the private sector also so as to meet the growing demand of tourists for hotel accommodation.

**Accumulation of deposits of Iron Ore Dust at Indian Iron and Steel Company's captive Iron Ore Mines at Goa**

1668. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge deposits of Iron ore dust has accumulated over the years at IISCO's captive iron ore mines at Goa ;

(b) whether any valuation has been made of such deposits ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for disposal of the deposits either through export of gainful domestic utilisation ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) About 21 million tonnes of iron ore fines have accumulated so far at IISCO's captive iron ore mines at Goa.

(b) No value has been assigned to the above stock of iron ore fines since there is no regular market.

(c) A proposal to instal a Sinter Plant at Burnpur Works to make use of the fines has been made by IISCO. Some quantity of fines is being supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant every year. Efforts are also being made to export these fines through MMTG.

**Demand and supply of Coking Coal**

1669. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the demand and supply of coking coal for the Steel Ministry during 1981-82 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite high production projections, Coal India is not opposed to the import of about half a million tonnes of coking coal 'just to be on the safe side' and to 'preserve' to some extent the depleting reserve of indigenous coking coal ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) & (b). The total requirement of coking coal during 1981-82 for the six integrated steel plants is 1638 million tonnes at an average ash content of 19.0%, against which the Department of Coal has indicated the availability of 15.28 million tonnes at an average ash content of 20.5%. The gap between availability and demand is expected to be bridged by import of coking coal.

(c) Government are presently allowing import of coking coal on a year-to-year basis in order to cover the gap between the total requirement and indigenous availability, and also to reduce the high ash content in indigenous coal by a proper blend. An expert Group under the aegis of the Planning Commission is going into various aspects of long term import of coking coal and Government's policy will be formulated after the recommendations of this Group become available.

**Proposal to contain Prices of Essential Commodities**

1670. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals under consideration to contain the rise in prices of various essential commodities like grains, pulses, edible oils, soaps and detergents, vanaspati, etc.; and

(b) whether Government are also considering any proposals to include more items which are to be made available through public distribution system, if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) :**

(a) A number of measures are being taken by the Government to contain rise in the prices of essential commodities and to improve their availability. The major thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities, particularly the ones which are in short supply. An action plan has been drawn up by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to increase the production of edible oilseeds. The public distribution system is being continually strengthened. In 1980, 40,000 more shops were added to the network of fair price shops. In order to augment domestic supplies, a few commodities like petro-products, edible oils and cement are being imported. The export of essential commodities is being regulated. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. From time to time the State Government have been requested to implement vigorously the Essential Commodities Act and orders issued under it as well as Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. Efforts are also being continued to improve the movement of essential commodities.

It may be added that the wholesale price indices of soaps and detergents have been steady during the past three months ending January, 1981.

(b) The Union Government does not have at present any proposal under its consideration to include more items in the public distribution system.

**Security measures to protect investors in Bearer Bonds**

1671. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :  
SHRI SUBHASH, YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a note of the advice given by a Lok Dal leader to the people in Trivandrum on the 1st February, 1981 that they should line up before the State Bank of India on the 2nd February, 1981 and snatch away the money from the persons who come there to invest it in bearer bonds ;

(b) whether it is a fact due to the fear, the people did not turn up in large number to invest money in bearer bonds on the opening day ; and

(c) the security measures taken by the Government for the protection of investors in bearer bonds ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) :** (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-availability of Raw Material**

1672. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that raw materials are not available in the steel plants of the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of non-availability of raw material ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) & (b) :** The major raw materials used by the steel plants are coking coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese ore. Except when there is a serious power shortage or transport bottleneck, the requirements of raw materials other than coking coal are adequately met. The supply of coking coal to the steel plants has not been adequate due to constraints of production and/or transportation; the quality has also been deteriorating owing to the nature of deposits and as the deeper seams are mined. To make up for the shortfall and to improve the quality of coal blends used in steel plants, some quantity of low ash coking coal is being imported.

**Era Sezhiyan Committee report on L. I. C.**

1673. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI R. K. MHALGI :  
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Era Sezhiyan Committee has recommended the setting up of common Pay Commission for all public sector institutions of similar type ;

(b) whether the Committee report has been fully accepted by the Government ; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the great resentment and strikes by the LIC, Government are reconsidering the whole issue ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) The recommendations of the Committee are being actively processed. The LIC has initiated action to implement recommendations bearing on administrative and operational matters which are found to be acceptable. Recommendations on investment pattern and organisational structure are under active examination by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Inclusion of Baroda in modernisation of Air Terminal and Airports in Gujarat**

1674. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for modernisation of air terminals and airports in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, is Baroda Air Terminal included in the programme ;

(c) if not, whether Government recognise the need for expansion and modernisation of air terminal at Baroda in order to give better facilities to air passengers as the terminal at Baroda Airport has outlived its utility ; and

(d) if Baroda Air Terminal has been included in the programme, when is the work likely to be taken up in hand and completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) :** (a) to (d). Modernisation of airport is a continuous process and is planned depending upon the operational requirements consistent with availability of resources. Development works are already in progress or proposed to be taken up at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar in Gujarat.

The work on extension/modification of the existing terminal building at Baroda is likely to commence in October, 1981 and completed in 18 months.

### **Alumina Plant in Koraput, Orissa**

1675. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the company which has been selected by Government to set up the Alumina Plant in the Koraput district of Orissa ;

(b) whether the same company will provide technical know-how;

(c) the estimated cost of this proposed plant;

(d) the expected time of its commercial production; and

(e) the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (a Government of India Enterprise) will set up the Orissa Alumina—Aluminium Complex.

(b) No, Sir. The technical know-how will be provided by M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France with whom a technical collaboration agreement has been entered into by National Aluminium Company Limited on 9th January, 1981.

(c) The total cost of the project including a captive power plant is estimated to be Rs. 1242.4 crores.

(d) On present expectation, the production at the various units of the complex is expected to commence during 1985-86 and the full capacity production stage is expected to be reached during 1986-87 for the Alumina Plant and during 1987-88 for the Aluminium Smelter.

(e) The Project envisages the setting up of a bauxite mine at Panchpatmali with a production capacity of 2.4 million tonnes per annum, an alumina plant at Damabjodi with a production capacity of 8 lakh tonnes per annum, an aluminium smelter for the production of 2,18,000 tonnes of metal per annum at Talcher, a capacity power plant at Talcher for the supply of firm power of 400 MW to the aluminium smelter and other infrastructural facilities.

### **Tourists to Rajasthan**

1676. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourists visited Rajasthan during the current year, city-wise figures; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned through tourism during the period ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) :** (a) The statistics of international tourists visiting India are



compiled on an all-India basis and not on State/city-wise basis. However, according to the Foreign Tourist Survey conducted during 1976-77, 12.97 per cent of all the international tourist arrivals visited Jaipur while 3.45 percent of them visited Udaipur in Rajasthan. On that basis, the estimated number of foreign tourists who visited Jaipur and Udaipur during 1980 works out to 1.04 lakhs and 0.28 lakhs respectively.

(b) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are also estimated on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. It has been provisionally estimated that foreign exchange earnings from tourism amounted to Rs. 482 crores at current prices for the year 1980 compared to Rs. 384 crores for the year 1979.

### **Scheme to Develop Tourist Spots during Sixth Five Year Plan**

1677. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has framed a scheme to develop some selected Tourist Spots in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the allocation of money earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b) : It is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-86) to develop infrastructural facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits. The details including financial implications are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories.

### **Measure Adopted to Reduce Administrative Expenditure of Government**

1678. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) measures adopted to cut down and reduce administrative expenditure of Government in all departments during 1980-81; and

(b) the estimated achievement during 1980-81, Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) The need for austerity and reduction in

non-developmental expenditure has been stressed from time to time in the past as also in the current financial year. The measures taken to reduce Government expenditure cover restriction on creation/filling up of posts, regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and over-time allowance and reduction of expenditure on contingencies, staff cars, telephones and other items like purchase of furniture, holding of conferences, official entertainment, consumption of petrol, paper, electricity etc.

While these measures are desirable by themselves, they may not yield adequate savings. The Government are, therefore, of the view that the economy in the true sense of the term can be ensured only through proper selection of schemes/projects and through their efficient implementation. It is only by ensuring proper selection evaluation and implementation of projects according to a time-bound schedule that we can achieve best results out of our investments. It has been Government's endeavour to progressively improve the effectiveness of Government's expenditure through close monitoring of projects and programmes. Subsidies which account for a significant proportion of Government expenditure are also kept under review.

(b) The savings arising as a result of economy measures are not reflected in any primary unit of expenditure or any separate sub-head. In view of this, the estimated achievements during 1980-81 Departmentwise cannot be identified for quantification.

### **Export of Betel leaves**

1679. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign money earned by the export of betel leaves during the last five years ;

((b) the steps taken by Government for promotion of export of betel leaves;

(c) the measures taken by Government for the better marketing of betel leaves; and

(d) the feature programmes of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Following are the value of exports of betel leaves during the last 5 years :—

Year	Value (in Rs./lakhs)
1975-76 . . . . .	14
1976-77 . . . . .	23
1977-78 . . . . .	80
1978-79 . . . . .	132
1979-80 . . . . .	81

(April 79 to Jan. 80 )

(b) to (d) As betel leaves are used only for chewing the export demand has remained small. However, there seems to be some prospects of improving and increasing its exports.

The Central Arecanut Marketing and processing Cooperative Ltd. in association with the STC propose *Inter-alia* to prepare a Market Survey Report covering the potential foreign markets and the varieties of betel leaves which are more popular etc. for prompting export of betel leaves.

### Opening of Rural Banks

1680. SHRI A. NEELALOTHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many rural banks have so far been opened throughout India, State-wise break-up ;

(b) what are the general criteria adopted by Government for opening such Rural Banks ; and

(c) what are the main specific schemes put forward by these Banks for helping the rural people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) So far 88 Regional Rural Banks (RRBS) covering 146 districts have been opened in the country. The state-wise breakup of these banks is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The locations for the establishment of new Regional Rural Banks are decided upon by the Government on the basis

of recommendations made by the Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks functioning in the Reserve Bank of India. Broad criteria adopted by the Committee for identification of locations of Regional Rural Banks consist of (i) insufficient coverage of area by commercial banks' branches (ii) credit gap in meeting the needs of small/marginal farmers and other weaker sections and (iii) the state of cooperative credit structure.

(c) The Scheme of Regional Rural Banks is intended to provide credit facilities to small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and other persons of small means in rural areas. With a view to ensuring easy flow of credit of to their beneficiaries these Banks have been advised to adopt simplified forms and procedures as well as liberalised terms of lending. The rates of interest charged by the Regional Rural Banks have been kept on par with those charged by the Cooperatives in their areas of operation. In order to mobilise rural savings these banks offer a higher rate of interest on deposits by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent than that offered by the commercial banks. For ensuring adequacy of loanable resources, the Reserve Bank and the Sponsor Banks provide refinance to the Regional Rural Banks at cheaper rate.

### Statement

State	No. of Regional Rural Banks established	No. of districts covered	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	8*	
2. Assam . . . . .	2	5	
3. Bihar . . . . .	14	22	
4. Gujarat . . . . .	2	2	
5. Haryana . . . . .	2	5	
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	3	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	8	
8. Karnataka . . . . .	4	7	
9. Kerala . . . . .	2	3	
10. Madhya Pradesh .	10	16	

\*Does not include two Talukas of Prakasam District under the jurisdiction of Rayalaseema Gramena Bank in Andhra Pradesh.

1	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra .		1	4
12. Orissa . .		8	10
13. Rajasthan . .		4	8
14. Tamil Nadu .		1	2
15. Tripura . .		1	3
16. Uttar Pradesh .		23	26
17. West Bengal .		7	14
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>146</b>

\*Does not include two Talukas of Prakasam District under the jurisdiction of Rayalaseema Grameena Bank in Andhra Pradesh.

#### M/s. Auto pins INDIA (Regd.)

1681. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :  
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2815 on 4th August, 1978 regarding Wealth amassed in foreign countries by M/s Auto Pins (India) and state ;

(a) whether all the cases of violation of foreign Exchange Regulations Act which were under adjudication have been finally decided ;

(b) if so, outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay and action contemplated by Government for early settlement of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (c) . All the cases for contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were adjudicated by two orders dated 30-11-1978 and 30-6-1979.

By the order dated 30-11-1978, consolidated penalties amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 were imposed on M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and Shri Avtar Singh, Managing partner of the firm. By the order dated 30-6-1979 penalty of Rs. 5,000/-each was imposed on M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and Shri Avtar Singh, managing Partner of the firm. The parties filed appeals against the adjudication orders before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appell-

ate Board, which has allowed the appeals against adjudication order dated 30-6-79. The appeal in respect of order dated 30-11-1978 is still pending before the Board.

#### Exemption of excise duty on Beedies

1682. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exemption of excise duty on beedies who manufacture less than 60 lakhs per year is being misused by big manufacturers by splitting their manufactures and escaping the Excise duty ;

(b) is it also a fact that to take the advantage of the exemption of excise duty on small manufacturing many people have started manufacturing duplicate beedies of famous brand ultimately most of the beedies manufactured are escaping the excise duty ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to plug the leakage of excise duty and also to discourage the duplicate beedi manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c). Representations have been received alleging that some unscrupulous manufacturers are indulging in the manufacture of beedies under fictitious labels and evading payment of central excise duty leviable thereon. Necessary instructions have, therefore, been issued to all the Collectors of Central Excise to tighten the control and take appropriate preventive measures against such manufacturers to ensure that no beedies are cleared clandestinely without payment of appropriate central excise duty by such manufacturers.

#### व्यापार में घाटा

1683. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

एम० बी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति :

पी० एम० सईद :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान विदेश व्यापार में लगभग

5000 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) पिछले वर्षों की संगत अवधि के दौरान प्राप्तियों की तुलना में पिछले छः महीनों (अप्रैल से सितम्बर) के दौरान विदेश व्यापार से होने वाली आय में कितनी कमी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेश व्यापार की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपाय कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्ध क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) से (घ) . एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

#### विवरण

(क) उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान भारत का विदेश व्यापार घाटा 4000 करोड़ रु० से भी अधिक होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1980 के के दौरान पिछले दो वर्षों की उसी अवधि के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों सहित भारत के विदेश व्यापार घाटे का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(करोड़ रु०)

अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1980 (अनन्तिम)	अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1979 अनन्तिम, संशोधित	अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1978 अनन्तिम संशोधित
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व्यापार शेष -2927.26	-790.24	-987.63	-588.12	-482.25
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चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान भारत के विदेश व्यापार के घाटे में तीव्र वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण पी० ओ० एल०, उर्वरकों आदि की विश्व कीमतों में तीव्र वृद्धि होने से आयात बिल में असाधारण वृद्धि का होना है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सरकार बढ़ते हुए व्यापार घाटे पर गंभीर रूप से चिंतित है । बढ़ते हुए आयात बिल तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के रिजर्व में गिरावट के कारण भारत के भुगतान शेष के दबाव से यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि निर्यात संवर्धन को बहुत ऊँची प्राथमिकता दी जाए । सरकार निर्यात उत्पादन पर घरेलू स्कावटों को हटाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास कर रही है और 1980 दशक के दौरान निर्यात आय में लगातार वृद्धि करने के लिए दीर्घावधि नीति तैयार कर रही है ।

औद्योगिक निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में कई उपाय किये हैं ; इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (1) 'लाइसेंस क्षमता' तथा 'प्रधानता' के प्रयोजन के लिए निर्यात हेतु उत्पादन को अलग रखना ।
- (2) उस मामले में निर्यात की नई वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की अनुमति देना जहाँ उस वस्तु में परिवर्तन किया जाना है जिसके विनिर्माण के लिए किसी औद्योगिक इकाई को लाइसेंस दिया गया है ।
- (3) ऐसे निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए औद्योगिकी आयातों के बारे में अनुकूल व्यवहार करना जिसमें

रायल्टी का एकमुश्त भुगतान  
अन्तर्ग्रस्त हो ।

- (4) निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उद्योगों की विस्तारित सूची में स्वतः विस्तार करने की अनुमति देना ।
- (5) सभी शत प्रतिशत निर्यात अभिमुख इकाइयों को मुक्त व्यापार जोन जैसा ही व्यवहार-प्रदान करना ।
- (6) महानगरीय शहरों में नए औद्योगिक उपक्रमों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्धों में ऐसे एककों को जो निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन कर रहे हैं चयनात्मक आधार पर छूट देना ।

इसके अलावा, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का निर्यात बढ़ाने की संभाव्यताओं का भी पता लगा रहा है । आशा है कि निर्यात आयात बैंक जिसकी स्थापना की जा रही है, निर्यात वित्त व्यवस्था का विस्तार करेगा । शुल्क वापसी के संवितरण में विलम्ब के मामलों को कम करने तथा क्रियाविधियों का सरलीकरण करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है । काफी तथा अर्धसाधित चमड़े पर से निर्यात शुल्क कम कर दिया गया है और हेसियन तथा पटसन से बनी वस्तुओं पर पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया गया है । साथ ही खाद्य तेल, इस्पात, कोयला, उर्वरक तथा अलौह धातुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और तेल की खोज तथा आयात प्रतिस्थापन के उत्पादन में तेजी लाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । स्थिति की लगातार समीक्षा की जा रही है तथा यथा समय आगामी उपाय किये जायेंगे ।

बिहार में प्रमुख बैंकों की शाखाएं  
खोला जाना

1684. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के छोटा नागपुर में बैंकों की अधिकतर प्राप्तियां खनिज और वन सम्पदा से प्राप्त होने के बावजूद बैंकों की शाखाओं के पर्याप्त संख्या के अभाव के कारण ग्रामीण विकास और कृषि सम्बन्धी विकास कार्य में पर्याप्त पूंजी नहीं लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रमुख बैंकों की शाखाओं को गिरीडीह जिले के बुद्धडीह, अहिल्यापुर, मेध्यमुण्डा, तारातण्ड, (गण्डे थाना), छोटकी (खगडडीहा), चंकदाह; चपुआडीह (बेगवादा), गदीनडीहा, डुमा, वर्गहरा, रेम्बवा अथवा हीरोडीह (जमुआ) चतुर, मानिकबाद, मन्दारो, दे-ओरी, चन्दौरी, खिजरी, गुमांगी (तीसरा)', बिहरा; मझनगांव खेतको, विदोकलां कोमरीडीह और नगर केशवरी, (बगोदर प्रखंड) में और हजारीबाग जिले के मर्चौई, खुन्टा और मीरगंज (सतगीना) फुलवाडिया, जम्मू; बडियाहडीह, नवलशाही (मरकाचू) छ लकूसा, धन्वारी गडा और चौबे (वाडकटा प्रखंड) डुमरेन, भराजो-झरपो, करियातपुर, इबु इक्कमोर (इच्छक प्रखंड) दार-कंचनपुर, सलगौरा (हजारी बाग मुफसिल), गिछोर, पथलगड्डा (समरिया प्रखंड) कर्नी (इठरबोरी) भंगड (चम्पारन प्रखंड) आदि में खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री  
(श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) से  
(ग) रिजर्व बैंक, वर्ष 1979-81



तक की तीन वर्ष की अवधि की अपनी वर्तमान लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अन्तर्गत यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपने शाखा विस्तार के प्रयत्नों में, प्राथमिक रूप से, बैंकिंग की दृष्टि से कमी वाले जिलों के बैंक रहित उन ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में शाखाएं खोलने पर जोर जहां व्याप्ति प्रति 20,000 ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी लोगों के लिए बैंक की एक शाखा से कम हो। नई शाखाओं के स्थानों का नियुक्त सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से किया जाता है। बिहार के छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र के 6 जिलों के बारे में, सम्बन्धित आंकड़े विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

### विवरण

बिहार के छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में 1979-81 की अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण/ अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा

मानदण्डों के अनुसार  
ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी  
शाखाओं की कुल  
अपेक्षित संख्या

जून, 1980 के  
अन्त की स्थिति  
के अनुसार कार्य  
कर रही ग्रामीण/  
अर्ध शहरी शाखाओं  
की कुल संख्या

\*मानदण्डों के अनुसार  
अनुसार ग्रामीण/  
अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों  
में अपेक्षित अति-  
रिक्त कार्यालय

जिला

1	2	3	4
1. धनबाद	73	96	—
2. गिरडीह	69	45	24
3. हजारी बाग	82	67	15
4. पलामू	75	42	33
5. रांची	122	76	46
6. सिधभूम	105	68	37

\* इन शाखाओं के दिसम्बर, 1981 तक खोले जाने की संभावना है।



**Trade turn-over of FERA Companies**

1685. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have decided to relax the present trading limits of Rs. 5 crores on trade turn-over of the FERA companies ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Under the FERA guidelines there is a stipulation that the trading activity of a FERA company should not exceed Rs. 5 crores. It has been decided to relax this in individual cases on merits. Approval for higher limit will be given when the proposal is for ancillarisation or to assist small-scale industry to provide components. It may also be given when the proposal leads to revival of sick units or to provide technology support to such units in the public or private sectors and when trading results in export-activity for third-party products.

**Wage structure of Public Sector undertakings and Central Government Employees**

1686. SHRI D.P. YADAV :  
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to review the wage structure of various Public Sector Undertakings and other Central Government employees on the lines of the proposed L.I.C. Ordinance, in order to maintain parity of wages of the employees in the same category of various sections ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) & (b) No specific proposal to review the wage structure of various public sector undertakings and Central Government employees on the lines of the proposed LIC Ordinance is under consideration of the Government. However, instructions have been issued to the public sector undertaking to obtain prior concurrence of Government to any general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. While examining such proposals, Government take care to see that unreasonable disparities are avoided in the wage struc-

ture as between different enterprises in the same industry or region and as between public enterprises on the one hand and Government Departments on the other wherever appropriate.

**Excise regulations in respect of blended Yarn**

1687. SHRI M. RAMAGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National exchequer is losing crores of rupees annually due to loopholes in excise regulations in respect of blended yarn ;

(b) if so, loss during 1979 and 1980 ; and

(c) steps being taken to plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) The rates of duties applicable to various blended yarns have been specified by statutory notifications. There have been no reports of evasion of excise duty on blended yarns on this account.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**अफीम की खेती**

1688. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अफीम की खेती के क्षेत्र में कमी कर दी गई है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में विदेशों की अफीम की मांग को आधार बनाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा देश में जीवन रक्षक दवाओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके अफीम की खेती को घटाए जाने से बचाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी,

हां। विश्व में भारतीय अफीम की मांग के घट जाने और परिणामस्वरूप इसके विपुल भण्डार जमा हो जाने के कारण वर्ष 1980-81 में पोस्ट की काशत के निमित्त लाइसेंसशुदा रकबे में कटौती करने का फैसला किया गया है।

(ख) देश में अफीम की काशत की योजना, विदेशों में निर्यात सम्बन्धी अनुमानित कुल मांग और चिकित्सा एवं वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए देश में इसकी जरूरत को ध्यान में रख कर तैयार की जाती है।

#### **Insurance claims of Shopkeepers of Rohru District, Simla, Himachal Pradesh**

1689. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received any representation from the residents of Rohru District, Simla, Himachal Pradesh alleging that insurance companies were harassing the shopkeeper in the matter of insurance claims whose shops were gutted in a fire ;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ; and

(c) the time by which the claims will be settled and paid to the aggrieved parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c): The Insurance Company has investigated the claim and sent to the claimants, in December, 1980, a discharge voucher for the amount admissible, according to its assessment. The claim will be settled on receipt of the discharge voucher, duly completed by the claimants.

#### **Decline in export of Marine products**

169. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a further decline in exports of marine products in July-December half of 1980, as compared to the corresponding period in 1979 ;

(b) the full details of the decline ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stem this decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of marine products for the period July-December, 1980 were 35353 tonnes valued at Rs. 109.28 crores, showing a decline of 12.36% in terms of quantity and 8.14% in terms of value, as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) Among the steps taken by the Government to stem this decline are : (i) Export Policy in pomfrets has been revised; (ii) Cash Compensatory Subsidy on canned shrimp has been increased from 5% to 10%; (iii) a sea-food trade fair was organised in Madras ; (iv) The Marine Products Export Development Authority have participated in a number of International trade fairs ; (v) number of schemes have been undertaken to improve the quality of Indian marine products ; (vi) new conditions for chartering vessels for deep-sea fishing have been announced; (vii) MPEDA have undertaken Market Surveys to diversify markets and products ; (viii) a Salecum-Study Team is being deputed to S.E. Asian countries. Government have also set up a Task Force for stepping up exports of marine products.

#### **भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, उत्तर प्रदेश की शाखाओं में चैक-बुकों की अनुपलब्धता**

1692. श्री रामनाथ दुबे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष कर बांदा में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाओं में पिछले एक वर्ष से चैक बुक उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों ने वहां अपने खाते खोलना बंद कर दिया है और वे बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं तथा इससे बैंक की छवि भी धूमिल हुई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई वारोडे) :** (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के स्थानीय प्रधान कार्यालय, कानपुर से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उसकी सभी शाखाओं में चैक बुकें उपलब्ध हैं। इतना ही नहीं, बांदा शाखा के मामले में, बचत/चालू, दोनों प्रकार के खाते खोले जाते रहे हैं/खोले जा रहे हैं तथा चैक बुकें जारी की जा रही हैं। कुछ मामलों में चालू खातों की चैक-बुकें, प्राप्त होने में देरी के कारण, जारी नहीं की जा सकी थी लेकिन इस बीच में वे प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं तथा जारी कर दी गई हैं ?

**Cyclone warning radars at Madras and Calcutta**

1693. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans drawn up to provide Cyclone Warning Radars at Madras and Calcutta with additional equipment for digitising date;

(b) whether this facility is to be provided to the remaining Cyclone Warning Radars also;

(c) whether video taping and play-back facilities are also being provided; and

(d) the cost structure and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) High Power Cyclone Warning Radar with additional digital system has already been provided to the cyclone warning radar at Madras. The digital system at Calcutta is expected to be operational during 1981-82 ;

(b) The digital system is likely to be provided to cyclone warning radar at Machilipatnam also. At present the Government have no plans to provide this facility at the other cyclone warning radars at Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Karaikal, Goa and Bombay.

(c) Video taping and play-back facilities are not separate or additional facilities, but form a part of the digitising equipment of the digital system.

(d) The cost of one digital system is Rs. 21 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12 lakhs.

**Compensatory allowance to Central Government employees working in Ladakh**

1694. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ladakh compensatory allowance of Central Government employees working in Ladakh has been reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees of J. and K. State Government serving in Ladakh get @50 per cent to 75 per cent C.A. during summer and 75 per cent to 100 per cent C.A. during winter without any ceiling;

(c) whether it is also a fact that costs of essential commodities are 100 per cent to 400 per cent more in Ladakh as compared with those of Srinagar city—the supply base for Ladakh; and

(d) if replies to parts (a), (b) and (c) above are in the affirmative, whether Government propose considering to bring the rate of C.A. of Central Government Employees serving in Ladakh at par with that of State Government employees serving in Ladakh who, are also getting D.A. at Central Government's scales, and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (d). Revised orders regarding grant of Special Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees in Jammu & Kashmir were issued on 5-9-79. The necessity for this arose, as the State Government changed criterion for the grant of the allowance of its employees in certain areas. Initially, the State Government was allowing Special Compensatory Allowance at lower or higher rates depending upon whether the areas were connected or not connected by motorable roads. Subsequently, it decided to give the allowance at specific rates for specific areas, irrespective of whether the areas were connected by motorable roads or not. A similar change was made in the orders applicable to Central Government employees. This did not result in any reduction in the rates of Special Compensatory Allowance earlier admissible to the Central Government employees either in Ladakh or elsewhere in Jammu & Kashmir. In fact, in the Zaskar area of Ladakh, the rates were improved from 35% to 45%. Very recently, on receipt of certain representations from Central Government employees, the rates of Special Compensatory Allowance at Leh and surrounding areas have been improved from 25% to 35% of pay during winter months (October to March).

It is a fact that employees of the Jammu & Kashmir State Government serving in Ladakh get Special Compensatory Allowance ranging from 50% to 100% of pay. However, Central Government does not follow the State Governments in the matter of rates of the allowance. It is guided by them only in the matter of classification of areas. Accordingly, it is not possible to grant Special Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees at par with Jammu & Kashmir Government employees.

The costliness of an area is not a relevant factor for the grant of Special Compensatory Allowance. For the grant of this allowance, factors like remoteness of the area, severity of climatic conditions, social environments, as also the rate of the allowance allowed to Central Government employees in other areas having more or less similar conditions are taken into account.

**British Government proposal for ban on import of groundnut and cotton seed extractions**

1695. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government proposed a ban on the import of groundnut and cotton seed extractions into that country;

(b) whether this matter was discussed with the British Secretary of State for Trade during his recent visit;

(c) whether any necessary means were suggested to allow these commodities there; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) with effect from 1st February, 1981 the British Government has banned the import of groundnut, cottonseed and their derivatives with a detectable level of aflatoxin into Great Britain for use as feeding stuff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It was suggested that in the absence of any other internationally accepted standards for animal feed-stuffs, the E.E.C. regulations prescribing a limit of 0.05 PPM aflatoxin content in feed stuffs, should continue to be applied by the British Government. The British side maintained that their standards for animal feeds were very high but it was hoped that means would be found to enable imports from India to meet the necessary animal health requirements.

**राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में सूखे की स्थिति के कारण अफीम उत्पादकों की कठिनाइयाँ**

1696. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ तथा कोटा के जिलों में तथा राजस्थान के अन्य भागों में सूखे की स्थिति के कारण इस वर्ष अफीम की खेती करने में अफीम उत्पादकों द्वारा सामना की जा रही कठिनाइयों की ओर अफीम विभाग का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उस स्थिति की जानकारी है जो अफीम की खेती करने के पट्टाधारी अफीम उत्पादकों के सामने तब पैदा हो सकती है जब कि नियमों में निहित किस्म से नीचे के स्तर की अफीम पैदा करने से उनके पट्टों का नवीकरण न किया जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन करने और राहत देने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हमेशा की तरह, अगली फसल के लिए लाइसेंस देने की नीति निर्धारित करते समय, सरकार ऐसे काश्तगारों के वास्तविक मामलों पर, जिनकी फसल पर पर्याप्त वर्षा नहीं होने से पानी की कमी के कारण बुरा असर पड़ा है, विचार करेगी और लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्तों में समुचित उपबन्ध बनाएगी ।

### Air-conditioning of building in Pragati Maidan

1697. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air-conditioning of various buildings is going on in the Pragati Maidan on a large scale; and

(b) how much money has the Government of India advanced as capital loan to TFAI for the purpose as agreed to on the formation of Authority and on what terms.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, air-conditioning of some covered space in the Pragati Maidan has been done.

(b) Government have not advanced any loan to the Authority for the purpose.

### Steps taken to ease the clearance of passengers coming from abroad at Airports

1698. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the concern of the tourists shown in their various own way the procedures at the airports to clear passengers, especially tourists from abroad remains time-consuming, harassing and cumbersome;

(b) if so, whether it is not a fact that passengers wait for hours to be cleared by Immigration and Customs etc., at Delhi airport;

(c) whether he has ever experienced or witnessed all these difficulties for himself in the early hours of the morning; and

(d) what immediate steps are being taken to ease the situation and remove this impression from the minds of the foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) (a) to (d). The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Minister of State for Finance inspected facilitation procedures and arrangements at Palam on 19th January 1981 with a view to effecting improvements in passenger handling procedures. The

following steps have been taken :—

#### For Customs Clearance :

Under the present system of clearance of passengers baggage, tourists are cleared through a 'Walk Through' Channel. Tourists who arrive in groups were cleared on the basis of the group list presented by the group leader to the Customs Officer. The Walk Through system was introduced on 6th February, 1981 as a further measure of facility to the incoming passengers particularly tourists and to quicken up the pace of clearance of passengers (Tourists or Non-Tourists) who carry no dutiable goods. Under this arrangement checks in the Green Channel have been confined to the baggage of only a small percentage of passengers selected at random.

The Collector of Customs and the Additional Collectors of Customs personally visit the Airports by surprise and Assist. Collectors of Customs are posted round the clock.

#### For immigration Clearance :

All possible efforts are made to ensure that the immigration clearance of passengers at the Airport is completed as expeditiously as possible. The procedure for immigration clearance has been simplified and the check does not normally take more than two minutes per passenger. Steps are also being taken to augment the staff of the immigration counters for speedy clearance of passengers at Palam Airport.

### शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण

1699. श्री नरसिंह भकवाना: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को 40 प्रतिशत अधिक ऋण देने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को आदेश दिए हैं यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) निकट भविष्य में उन्हें कितने प्रतिशत ऋण देने का विचार है और किस प्रकार तथा किस सीमा तक इसे बढ़ाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन अनुदेशों के अनुपालन न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में



शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत व्याप्त होते हैं, जिनमें कृषि, लघु उद्योग, सड़क तथा जल परिवहन चालक, फुटकर व्यापार तथा लघु व्यापार व्यावसायिक और स्वनियोजित व्यक्ति तथा शिक्षा शामिल हैं। बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे वर्ष 1985 तक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अपने ऋणों के अंश को बढ़ा कर, अपने कुल ऋण के 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा दें। इसका अनुपालन न करने की व्यक्तिगत शिकायतें जब भी प्राप्त होती हैं, गुणावगुण के आधार पर उनका निपटान किया जाता है। तथापि, ऐसी सभी शिकायतों का ब्यौरा देना संभव नहीं है।

#### Rise in the Rates of Different Grades Of Coffee

1700. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to his notice that the rates for different grades of coffee have been increased twice during the last three months; and

(b) whether he proposes examining the coffee price in all its aspects and take steps to rationalise the coffee rates in the best interest of the country's economy, coffee consumers and growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)

(a) In view of the increased cost of production, an ad-hoc increase of 16% in the minimum release price of coffee was allowed to the coffee Board. The implementation of the order by the Coffee Board on a price differential scale resulted in higher increases in some grades. The position has been rationalised by the Board and increases on all grades have been confined to 16% with effect from 1.1.1981.

(b) Yes, Sir. The cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance has been requested

to undertake a fresh cost study of the production of coffee.

#### Rapeseed oil quota for Manipur

1701. SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the periodical quantity of rapeseed oil quota for the State of Manipur for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981 till-date, period-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether a special quota of rapeseed oil was allotted to Manipur for the last Durga Puja (1980) and if so, whether the entire quota was delivered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The allocations of rapeseed oil, made to the State Government of Manipur, during the Oil-Years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981 till-date are given below:—

Oil-Year (Nov.—Oct.)	Quantity	Form
1978-79	..	1700MTs Crude
1979-80	..	{ 1600MTs Crude 1350MTs Refined
1981 (Nov.'80 to February '81)		1700MTs Refined

(b) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया

1702. श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और अन्य सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए अपनाई गई पिछली और वर्तमान प्रक्रिया क्या है ;



(ख) : क्या ऐसे प्रत्याशियों को रोजगार कार्यालयों से अथवा समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन के जरिए बुलाया जाता है या बैंक अधिकारियों और यूनियन के नेताओं से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भर्ती किए गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का बैंक-वार और वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उस संख्या में कितने सफाई कर्मचारी हैं और उनकी भर्ती के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई थी ;

(घ) ऐसे सभी प्रत्याशियों को रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से न बुलाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी पदों पर भर्ती के लिए प्रत्याशियों को रोजगार कार्यालयों से बुलाया जाए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ङ). सितम्बर, 1978 में सरकार ने, सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को अनुदेश जारी किए थे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की भर्ती केवल रोजगार कार्यालयों की मार्फत ही की जानी चाहिए। चाहे रिक्ति का स्वरूप अथवा अवधि कैसी भी क्यों न हो। लेकिन, जहां रोजगार दफ्तरों से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न उपलब्ध हो सकें, वहां उचित रोजगार-दफ्तर से अनुपलब्धता प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने के बाद, अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के पदों पर भर्ती, अन्य माध्यमों से की जा सकती है। उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों के जारी किए जाने से पहले, अधीनस्थ संवर्ग में भर्ती

बैंकों द्वारा अपने आप ही समाचार पत्रों की मार्फत या अन्यथा आवेदनपत्र मंगा कर की जाती थी।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Beautification of areas of Barkkhali and Frezer Gunj

1703. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering any proposal for construction of a Bridge over Namkhana River to enable the tourists to reach Barkkhali and Frezer Gunj in Sundarbans directly from Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government are interested to beautify these areas to attract more tourists ;

(d) if so, what are the measures taken ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी कैंडर

1704. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी कैंडर के कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) किस विभाग को इसका प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण सौंपा जायेगा ;

(ग) इसका मूल ढांचा क्या होगा ;

(घ) इसके प्रारम्भिक कैंडर में किन-किन अधिकारियों को सम्मिलित किए जाने की आशा है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति का तरीका क्या होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ङ) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों में बोर्ड स्तर से नीचे अधिकांश प्रबन्धकीय पदों के बनाने और उन पर नियुक्तियां करने की शक्तियां उद्यमों को ही सौंप दी गई हैं। इन प्रबन्धकीय पदों के बारे में संवर्ग बनाने की समुचित योजनाएं लागू करने और प्रबन्धक विकास का दायित्व भी उन्हें सौंप दिया गया है। किन्तु इन उद्यमों में शीर्ष पदों पर नियुक्ति करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ले रखी है। भारत सरकार ने इन शीर्ष पदों के लिए चयन और नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया सरकारी उद्यम चयन मंडल की स्थापना करते हुए दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 1974 के संकल्प में निर्धारित की है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा

1705. श्री राम लाल राही :

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंक सेवाओं में आरक्षित कोटा पूरा होने तक इन सेवाओं में नई भरतियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत कोटा सुनिश्चित करने का है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) बैंकों में लिपिक तथा अधिकारियों के काडर के पदों पर भरती बैंकिंग सेवा भरती बोर्डों द्वारा की जाती है, जबकि अधीनस्थ काडर के पदों पर भरती स्वयं बैंकों द्वारा की जाती है। प्रत्यक्ष भरती में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित बिना भरी रिक्तियों को, सरकारी आदेशानुसार तीन अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए आगे ले जाया जाता है। जनवरी, 1981 में हुई बैंकिंग सेवा भरती बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों की समिति में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि बची हुई बिना भरी आरक्षित रिक्तियां को भरने के वास्ते सम्बद्ध बोर्डों को आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए तथा यदि आवश्यक हो तो विशेष भरती की जानी चाहिए।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Representation made by Indian Institute of Pensioners, Kirti Nagar, Delhi

1706. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received representation dated, 4th July, 1980 from the Indian Institute of Pensioners, Kirti Nagar, Delhi, regarding consideration about discrimination in the pensions of old and new pensioners and also between the D.A. for the serving employees and pensioners, pensions to widow of those who retired prior to 1964, restoration of commuted portion of pensioner refund of two months gratuity for those who retired prior to September, 1977 and free medical aid and housing facilities of pensioners ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to each one of the demands and programmes made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The various demands made by the Institute were carefully considered but it was not found possible to accept them. However, the Government is granting dearness relief to pensioners in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. So far, 11 instalments of relief, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 275 have been sanctioned. In addition, the Central Government pensioners, who retired prior to 1-1-1973 have been allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month.

### Income Tax Arrears

1707. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amounts and names of the persons against whom over Rs. one lakh income-tax arrears were due for the last 10 years, separately; and

(b) what steps have been taken against them for all these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) : The information regarding the amounts and names of the persons against whom over Rs. one lakh income-tax arrears were due for the last 10 years is not readily available. However, as per the information presently available in the Directorate of Recovery, the names of 101 such persons against each of whom income-tax arrears of Rs. 10 lakhs and above were outstanding as on 31-3-1980 for over 10 years was furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7443 replied on 8th August, 1980.

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for various measures for collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of money due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property and attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the income-tax authorities concerned for the recovery of taxes-in-arrears.

3963 L.S.—6.

In some of the cases, action for collection/recovery of taxes initiated by or at the instance of the department are pending at different stages. In a few cases, the demands are not final as appeals or references are pending before the appellate authorities/courts. In a few other cases, proceedings are pending before the Settlement Commission. There are some cases of companies which have gone into liquidation and the departmental claims are pending before the liquidator. In a number of other cases, there are no assets from which recovery of taxes could be effected; in such cases proposals for writing off the arrears are at different stages of consideration.

### Import of Empty Cassette Shells

1708. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms holding licences to import empty cassette shells from Japan and other countries; and

(b) the terms and conditions for selling these VTRs; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints of violation of these conditions by such firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Particulars of Import Licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Copies of these Bulletins are made available to the Parliament Library.

(b) Presumably, the information required is about the terms and conditions subject to which import of video cassettes is allowed. Import of video cassettes is allowed to the Industrial Units approved for the manufacture of video cassette recorders; and with each video cassette recorder produced and sold, they can sell two video cassettes to the customer.

(c) No such complaints has come to notice so far.

अगुचा, राजस्थान में जस्ता प्रदायक संयंत्र की स्थापना करना

1709. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) के अगुचा ग्राम में भारी मात्रा के जस्ता निलेपों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए और इस क्षेत्र के बिछड़ा क्षेत्र होते हुए वहाँ पर जस्ता प्रद्रावक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का विचार है चूँकि यह स्थान सभी दृष्टियों से सब से अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान है ; और

(ख) उक्त संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का निर्णय सरकार द्वारा कब तक लिया जाएगा ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :** (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के लिए स्कीमें बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित अलौह धातु कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (जन 1980) में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में एक अतिरिक्त जस्ता-सीसा प्रद्रावक लगाने की सिफारिश की थी। प्रस्तावित जस्ता-सीसा प्रद्रावक के लिए जस्ता-सीसा सान्द्रों की पूर्ति का एक स्रोत अगुचा अयस्क निक्षेप है।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड ने प्रस्तावित जस्ता-सीसा प्रद्रावक की स्थापना के लिए साध्यता-पूर्व अध्ययन हेतु एक विदेशी परामर्श को नियुक्त किया है। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में रामपुरा अगुचा क्षेत्र भी प्रस्तावित प्रद्रावक के लिए विचाराधीन स्थलों में से एक है। साध्यता-पूर्व अध्ययन में, अन्य बातों के अलावा, अत्यधिक उपयुक्त स्थल के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाएगा। अध्ययन 1981-82 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है उसके बाद संयंत्र के स्थान के बारे में सरकार निर्णय करेगी।

### Exports through STC during last three years

1710. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the exports through the State Trading Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether new enlarged targets have been envisaged in years ahead and the details thereof; and

(c) what special measures have been adopted to increase non-canalised exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) STC's exports during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 & 1979-80 were Rs. 557 crores, Rs. 602 crores and Rs. 636 crores respectively.

(b) The export target for 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 784 crores with greater stress on the non-canalised exports. While canalised exports are expected to be about Rs. 283 crores, non-canalised exports are projected at Rs. 501 crores.

(c) Preparation of a long term plan, identifying products and markets for major thrust, functionalisation of activities, programme for creating, expanding and strengthening the supply base suitably, and collaboration with overseas parties for technical know-how and buy-back tie-ups, are some of the important measures taken by the Corporation.

### Review of pricing policy of Government

1711. SHRI H. N. GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are thinking of a review of the pricing policy of Government, with particular reference to retention prices paid to different units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). Government follows a pragmatic approach in the matter of pricing policies, taking into account the overall requirements of the economy as also balancing the interests between the producers and the consumers. Thus, formulation of pricing policy is a continuous process and adjustments in administered prices, if any, are generally made on

the recommendations of expert organizations such as Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, Agricultural Prices Commission and *ad-hoc* Committees. Government's decision in this regard receive due publicity.

### निर्यातक उद्योगों के लिए विशेष बोर्ड

1712. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यातक उद्योगों के लिए एक विशेष बोर्ड का गठन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बोर्ड की अवधि क्या होगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशोद आलम खां) :

क तथा ख उद्योग मंत्रालय में, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 25(अ) दिनांक 13 जनवरी, 1981 की एक प्रति लोक सभा के 27-2-81 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 1754 के साथ संलग्न की गई है, जिसमें बोर्ड के गठन तथा कार्यकलाप विहित हैं।

(ग) बोर्ड के लिए कोई निर्धारित अवधि नहीं है।

### Facilities and incentives for entrepreneurs in Goa

1713. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Territory of Goa is an industrially backward area ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the following facilities there in order to encourage entrepreneurship : (i) reduction of Central Sales Tax from 4 per cent to 1 per cent as done by Jammu and Kashmir Government ; (ii) interest free sales-tax loan scheme ; (iii) one per cent subsidy on term loan given by State Financial Corporation ; and

(c) what facilities and incentives do Government contemplate for entrepreneurs in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Whole of the Goa territory except municipal town of Panaji is an industrially backward area.

(b) (i) A proposal from Government of Goa for grant of exemption from Central sales tax on finished goods which are going from Goa to neighbouring States has been received very recently and the matter will be taken up for consideration.

(ii) Earlier the Union Territory Administration had sent a proposal for interest free sales-tax loan scheme but they were advised to re-submit the scheme revising it on the lines of similar scheme in existence in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu if necessary.

(iii) The Union Territory Administration had made certain references about the scheme of subsidy on account of interest on loans granted by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation under re-finance scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India. The details of the scheme are, however, awaited.

(c) The following incentives are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas :

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy ;

(ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions ;

(iii) Transport Subsidy ;

(iv) Tax Concessions ;

(v) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries from National Small Scale Industries ;

(vi) Consultancy for technical service ;

(vii) Special facilities for import of Raw Materials ;

(viii) Interest Subsidy ;



(ix) Rural Industries Projects Programme;

(x) Rural Artisans Programme;

(xi) District Industries Centre.

### Word Bank Projects

1714. SHRI NARAIN GHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the World Bank Project which have been sanctioned and are under execution or are ready for commencement for being taken up at the Central and the State levels during the last three years;

(b) the financial outlay for each of these projects and the outline and period for the completion for each one of them ;

(c) whether any other projects are still pending for clearance by the World Bank ; and

(d) if so, the names and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN). (a) and (b). Statement-I is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1984/81]

(c) and (d) : Statement-II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1984/81]

### Growth of Indian Export Earnings

1715. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative growth in India's export earnings in terms of foreign exchange during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 as against the import bill in these years in terms of foreign exchange ;

(b) the major items of import during these years and the items that were exported by India ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the overall import bill on items of essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)

(a) The growth in the value of India's over all exports and imports during the period of 3 years from 1977-78 to 1979-80 is as below s—

(Rs. crores)

Year	Exports	Growth Rate	Imports	Growth Rate
1977-78 . . . . .	5404.26	+5.1	6025.29	+18.8
1978-79 . . . . .	5726.26	+6.0	6814.30	+13.1
1979-80* . . . . .	6426.75	+12.2	8795.15	+29.1

\*Subject to revision.

(b) The major items of import during this period of 3 years included petroleum & petroleum products, machinery & transport equipment, iron and Steel, vegetable oils, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, pearls, precious & semi-precious stones, chemicals, paper & paper board and synthetic & regenerated fibres. The major items of export included engineering goods, handicrafts including gems & jewellery, textiles (including garments), leather & leather manufactures, tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, fish & fish preparations, chemicals

& allied products, coffee, spices, sugar, oil cakes, cashew and rice.

(c) In addition to export promotional measures, efforts are being made during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to stop up production of edible oils, steel, coal, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals and to accelerate the tempo of oil explorations and production, to substitute imports.



### Raising of Foreign Capital by Indian Companies

1716. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about certain Indian companies raising capital directly in foreign money markets ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b): No Indian company can raise capital abroad without the prior clearance from the Government of India/Reserve Bank of India. Approval for foreign currency loans is given for high-yielding projects which cannot be financed under available lines of multilateral/bilateral loan/credit. Each case is considered on merits after taking into account the terms of such loans offered as also the nature and profitability of the projects. If information is required about any specific proposal approved, the details could be supplied.

### Purchase of Kudremukh Iron Ore by Foreign Countries

1717. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to uncertainty by the Union Government to buy Kudremukh ore, many countries have expressed for the purchase of Kudremukh iron ore :

(b) if so, the countries which have shown the interest ;

(c) whether any agreement with them has been reached ; and

(d) whether Russia has finally decided not to buy ore from India from 1981 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Iranian Government who have indicated that Iran would not be able to take more than 4.5 million tonnes of Kudremukh concentrate per annum, where as the capacity of the Kudremukh project is 7.5 million tonnes/year. Some countries such as Romania, Bahrain, Trinidad & Tobago etc. have evince interest in the purchase of Kudremukh concentrate.

(c) An order for supply of 50,000 tonnes of concentrate has been received from Romania for delivery in April/May, 1981. Efforts continue to obtain further orders for the concentrate on a longterm basis.

(d) At the moment, USSR does not seem to be in a position to buy iron ore from India on account of the high freight charges.

### Stocks of Cold Ingots and Slabs with Public Sector Steel Plants

1718. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three pronged strategy has been adopted by the public sector steel plants to reduce the stocks of cold ingots and slabs which could not be converted into saleable steel for lack of coking coal and power in the earlier months;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy formulated ;

(c) to what extent accumulated stocks of cold ingots and slabs which has put financial strains on the several steel plants have been removed ; and

(d) whether during the fourth month period ended December 1, 1980 the cold ingot stocks with the SAIL plants have come down from 7.5 lakh tonnes to 6.2 lakh tonnes ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In view of the continuing constraints in adequate supply of coking coal and power, a decision was taken to reduce the stocks of steel ingots by :—

(i) consciously regulating the production of ingot steel in order to roll more and more ingots from stocks in addition to current production matching with the available power for the rolling mills (this not only helped to control the increasing trend in the stock of ingots but also helped in producing more saleable pig from the available hot metal. Thus, more saleable steel and pig iron were made available to the domestic market);

(ii) diverting the steel ingots to sister steel plants where the availability of power was relatively better ; and

(iii) releasing the semis to market, thereby making available more semi-furnished steel/finished steel in the domestic market.

(c) & (d): As a result of the above measure, the stocks of steel ingots, which had touched the high level of 7.49 lakh tonnes on 1-8-1980, came down to 5.06 lakh tonnes on 1-12-1980. Efforts to bring down the stocks further are continuing.

### **An Airline's Magazine to be Lighter Reading**

1719. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "An Airline's Magazine to be Lighter Reading" appearing in the Statesman, New Delhi, dated the 21st January, 1981 ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto in so far as the taking of similar measures by the Air-India and I.A. is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article is under study.

### **Stepping up of Sponge Iron Production Capacity**

1720. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating substantially stepping up sponge iron production capacity; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal the location and size of the plants after considering their proximity to the raw material sources vis-a-vis the consuming sector, storage and transportation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) & (b). A demonstration sponge iron plant, based on the use of coal as solid reductant, has already been set up at Kothagudem, Andhra Pradesh. The Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd. has been granted a licence for 3,00,000 tonnes capacity of which 1,50,000 tonnes is under implementation. The Bihar Industrial Development Corporation has also been granted a letter of intent for

setting up a sponge iron plant of 1,20,000 tonnes capacity. In addition, the department of Petroleum has agreed to the utilisation of gas from the Bombay High for the production of 4 to 5 lakh tonnes of sponge iron, based on gas. The Kothagudem unit was commissioned very recently and the Orissa unit is expected to be commissioned by end of 1981. The results of operation of these plants would be useful in guiding the Government in framing the policy regarding the creation of new sponge iron capacity. A small inter-ministerial committee has also been recently set up for examining various aspects of the problems like location of the plant, its size etc.

### **Soft Loan Granted by IDBI to Large Industrial Houses**

1721. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of large industrial houses which have been granted IDBI soft loan during the current year, the amount thereof and terms of payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : The names of large industrial houses registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, which have been sanctioned financial assistance by the Industrial Development Bank of India under the Soft Loan Scheme, together with amounts sanctioned during the period January, 1980 to January, 1981 is given in the attached statement.

The main terms and conditions under which the loans are given under the Scheme are as follows :

- (i) Assistance at a concessional rate of 7.5% per annum against the normal lending rate of 11.00% (figures given are exclusive of interest tax) is granted on a graduated scale ranging from 100% in the case of weak units to 20% to well-off concerns, depending upon the health of the unit.
- (ii) The repayment period of the loan under the Scheme is upto 15 years including moratorium of 3 to 5 years.
- (iii) A reasonable contribution from the industrial concerns towards the cost of the modernisation scheme is insisted upon.

**Statement**

*Names of the Large Industrial Houses Registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act 1969, which have been sanctioned Financial Assistance by the IDBI under the Soft Loan Scheme during January 1980 to January 1981.*

(Rs. lacs)

Name of Industrial House	Amount Sanctioned
1. Ashok Leyland . . .	122.50
2. Birla . . .	626.00
3. J.K. Singhania . . .	116.00
4. Kilachand . . .	50.00
5. Madras Cements . . .	72.50
6. Madura Coats . . .	275.00
7. Mafatlal . . .	300.00
8. Nowrojee Wadia . . .	210.00
9. Rallis . . .	75.00
10. Sawhney - . .	36.00
11. Shri Ambica (Harivallabhdas)	250.00
12. Soorajmull Nagarmull . .	100.00
13. Thackersey . . .	188.00
14. Thapar . . .	145.00
15. V. Ramakrishna . . .	271.00
16. T.V.S. Iyengar . . .	66.00

**Tea Gardens in Assam**

1722. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tea gardens in Assam;
- (b) the total cropped area thereof ;
- (c) the total output of tea from these gardens in the year 1981 ;
- (d) the quantity of tea exported therefrom ;

(e) the number of workers engaged in tea industry in Assam ; and

(f) the foreign exchange from tea by Assam during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):  
(a) There were 769 Tea Estates in Assam during 1979.

(b) Total area under tea in Assam was 195, 459 hectares as on 31st March, 1979.

(c) Total production of tea in Assam during 1981 is not yet available. However, the total production of tea in Assam during 1980 was estimated at nearly 305 M. Kgs. as against 278 M. Kgs. in 1979.

(d) The figures relating to quantity of Assam tea exported from India is not available. However, total tea exports from India during 1980 as produced in different states was estimated at 224.49 M. Kgs. as against 199.63 M. Kgs. in 1979.

(e) Estimated average daily number of labourers employed in tea plantations in Assam was 420,710 during 1978 compared to 410, 520 in 1977.

(f) The figures relating to value of exports of Assam tea exported from India are not available. However, total value of exports of Indian tea was estimated at Rs. 412.55 crores in 1980 as against Rs. 36.184 crores in 1979 and Rs. 362.89 crores in 1978.

**Setting up of sales Depot of Steel in Cachar, Mizoram**

1723. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a sales depot of steel and other allied material in Cachar for its regular supply for Cachar and Mizoram areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. The requirements of steel for Cachar and Mizoram are being met from SAIL Stock-yard at Gauhati.

(b) Does not arise.

#### TFAI to build up Reserve Fund

1724. SHRI DAYA RAM SAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Fair Authority of India was required to build up its own reserve fund;

(b) the objects for which 'the' reserve fund was required to be created;

(c) what was the reserve fund at the beginning of the financial year 1980-81, when, what for and under whose authorisation the money out of it has been spent and the balance thereof; and

(d) how it is proposed to build-up this reserve fund again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b): According to the approved financial and accounting arrangement in force the funds provided by the Government to the Trade Fair Authority of India for its normal activities and agency functions are adjusted in its account as Capital Grant. The balance of the Capital Grant, after meeting the essential running and capital expenditure on approved programmes, is required to be set apart as a Capital Reserve Fund for utilisation in a phased manner for financial capital projects and providing other basic facilities.

(c) and (d) The Capital Reserve Fund as on 31st March, 1980 was about Rs. 2.79 crore. During 1980-81 upto January, 1980 a sum of Rs. 20 lakh has been spent on capital project by the Trade Fair Authority of India. The Reserve Fund is built up in accordance with the approved financial arrangement and utilisation from it is made under the authorisation of Board of Directors/Government.

असम आन्दोलन के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि

1725. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने असम आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) तथा (ख) असम आन्दोलन के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में हुई हानि की दृष्टि जिन दो क्षेत्रों में सब से अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा वे हैं तेल और उर्वरक ।

दिसम्बर, 1979 में असम आन्दोलन शुरू होने के बाद जैसे असम में डिगबोई, गोहाटी तथा बाँगाईगांव के तीन तेल-शोधक कारखानों के साथ-साथ बिहार में बरौनी तेलशोधक कारखाने की उत्पादन में तेजी से कमी करनी पड़ी । जबकि बरौनी और बाँगाईगांव तेलशोधक कारखाने पूर्णरूप से बन्द रहे परन्तु गोहाटी और डिगबोई कारखानों में बीच-बीच में काम चलता रहा । इस कारण 1980 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन में हुई कुल हानि का अनुमान लगभग 37 लाख मेट्रिक टन है जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों के आधार पर लगभग 924 करोड़ रुपये है । असम आन्दोलन से नामरूप सिंदरी, बरौनी, नंगल, कानपुर, पानीपत, गोरखपुर और फूलपुर में उर्वरक कारखानों को आधारभूत कच्ची सामग्री जैसे कि नेफ्था, लो सल्फर हैवी स्टाक और इंजन तेल के प्रवाह में बाधा पड़ी । दिसम्बर, 1980

के अन्त तक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में चालू अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों के अनुसार 226 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की लगभग 4.91 लाख मेट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन की कुल हानि होने का अनुमान है। इस कारण मासिक आधार पर लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की 25,000 मेट्रिक टन की लगातार हानि होने का अनुमान है।

#### Air connection for more Places of Tourist interest in Karnataka

1726. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to connect more places of tourist interest by air during 1981; and

(b) if so, what are the places in Karnataka which will be connected by air during 1981?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines do not have any plans to add new stations in Karnataka in their net work in 1981.

#### Amount allotted and spent on Tourism during 1980

1727. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for the development of tourism in the country during the year 1980 and the amount actually spent State-wise;

(b) the names of tourist places of Rajasthan for which allocation was made and the amount allocated for each place as against the amount actually spent thereon; and

(c) the amount allotted for the development of Ajmer, a tourist place of Rajasthan for the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) The expenditure on development of Tourism is not incurred on State-wise basis. Schemes are taken up at various centres on the basis of their potential to attract tourists,

and accordingly amounts are earmarked schemewise. During the year 1979-80 the outlay approved and the expenditure incurred for promotion of tourism in the Central sector was as follows:

Outlay approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Department of Tourism 322.25	155.20
2. India Tourism Development Corporation 882.00	840.42
TOTAL: 1204.25	995.62

(b) No specific allocation was made for any tourist centre in Rajasthan during 1979-80. However, the schemes taken up in Rajasthan and the expenditure incurred on them during 1979-80 in the Central Sector were:—

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
Department of Tourism	
(i) Preparation of Master Plan of Mewar Complex .	2.00
(ii) Provision of boats at va- rious lakes in Rajasthan .	3.12
TOTAL .	5.12

#### India Tourism Development Corporation

(i) Hotel at Jaipur . .	23.81
(ii) Transport Unit at Jaipur .	3.05
(iii) Expansion of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur .	4.18
Total	31.04
GRAND TOTAL	36.16

(c) No schemes have been proposed for development at Ajmer in the Central sector during the year 1980-81.

राजस्थान में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोला  
जाना

1728. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में 1981-82 के दौरान कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जाने हैं तथा किन किन स्थानों पर ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : 1981-82 में राजस्थान में तीन और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है। उन जिलों के नाम, जहां इन की स्थापना होनी है, राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से निश्चित किए जाएंगे।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए  
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

1729. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1980 में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने राज्यवार कितनी ऋण राशि दी है;

(ख) राजस्थान में जिलावार कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ग) अजमेर जिले में कितने लघु एकाइयों को ऋण दिया गया और प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति (सबसे हाल के आंकड़ों) के अनुसार, सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग) . जून, 1978 के अन्त (सबसे हाल के आंकड़ों) की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में लघु उद्योगों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि के सम्बन्ध में, जिलावार सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है। अजमेर जिले की अलग-अलग इकाइयों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके अलावा, बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और रिवाजों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को शासित करने वाले विधानों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भी बैंकों के अलग अलग ग्राहकों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती।



## विवरण -I

दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को राज्यवार दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम ।

(राशि : लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
1	2	3
1. हरियाणा . . . . .	11653	8824.20
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	3100	710.61
3. जम्मू व काश्मीर . . . . .	17311	1402.84
4. पंजाब . . . . .	24981	16217.12
5. राजस्थान . . . . .	36756	5400.82
6. चण्डीगढ़ . . . . .	1066	1113.89
7. दिल्ली . . . . .	10691	13937.07
8. असम . . . . .	12444	1516.35
9. मेघालय . . . . .	558	34.08
10. मणिपुर . . . . .	1019	37.14
11. नागालैण्ड . . . . .	480	59.17
12. सिक्किम . . . . .	50	0.80
13. त्रिपुरा . . . . .	1216	91.81
14. अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	45	2.02
15. मिजोरम . . . . .	115	1.13
16. बिहार . . . . .	31741	6819.21
17. उड़ीसा . . . . .	22130	2142.57
18. पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	51182	18827.31
19. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह . . . . .	140	6.15
20. मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .	34166	5550.01
21. उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	75904	20611.06
22. गुजरात . . . . .	36843	21578.88
23. महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	49718	46248.11
24. गोआ, दमन और दीव . . . . .	1566	1007.58
25. दादर और नागर हवेली . . . . .	31	69.00
26. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . . . .	53469	11475.75
27. कर्नाटक . . . . .	45622	14382.22
28. केरल . . . . .	28055	9475.86
29. तमिलनाडु . . . . .	102287	24276.56
30. पांडिचेरी . . . . .	1270	435.41
31. लक्षद्वीप . . . . .	—	—
जोड़ . . . . .	655609	232254.23

टिप्पणी : आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

## विवरण—II

जन, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को राजस्वान में जिलेश्वर दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम ।

(स्रोत : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, प्राथमिक सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, जून, 1979)

(रकम: लाख रुपयों में)

जिले का नाम

एककों की संख्या

बकाया राशि

1

2

3

1. अजमेर . . .	2,127	424.33
2. अलवर . . .	907	277.43
3. बांसवाड़ा . . .	133	66.13
4. बारमेड़ . . .	331	80.54
5. भरतपुर . . .	601	308.39
6. भीलवाड़ा . . .	453	176.32
7. बीकानेर . . .	775	318.00
8. बूंदी . . .	123	29.86
9. चित्तौड़गढ़ . . .	492	48.14
10. चूरु . . .	332	85.95
11. डूंगरपुर . . .	175	13.13
12. गंगानगर . . .	397	245.36
13. जयपुर . . .	4,150	1733.03
14. जैसलमेर . . .	25	10.67
15. जालौर . . .	176	5.08
16. झालावाड़ . . .	186	22.48
17. झुंझनू . . .	417	28.70
18. जोधपुर . . .	1,264	562.48
19. कोटा . . .	1,332	534.89
20. नागौर . . .	616	86.44
21. पाली . . .	434	162.40
22. सवाई माधोपुर . . .	437	44.38
23. सीकर . . .	269	46.36
24. सिरोंही . . .	518	19.41
25. टोंक . . .	388	38.29
26. उदयपुर . . .	993	314.86

### Profits/Loss for AI and IA during last 5 years

1730. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what the annual losses/profits for the past five years for Air India and Indian Airlines, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : The Profit/loss of the Air India and Indian Airlines for the last five financial years, year-wise is as follows:

Year	Profit/Loss	(Rs. in Crores)	
		Air-India	Indian Airlines.
1975-76 .	6.35		7.79
1976-77 .	17.59		20.74
1977-79 .	28.45		14.33
1978-79 .	34.09		11.42
1979-80 .	(15.09)*		(2.34)*

\*Figures in brackets indicate loss.

### ITDC for Development of Tourism in Haryana

1731. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) steps the India Tourism Development Corporation is taking for Development of Tourism in Haryana;

(b) areas which are to be developed as tourist spots in Haryana; and

(c) proposed outlay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities at centres falling along selected travel circuits in each State including Haryana. The details regarding the schemes to be taken up for development in Haryana, their financial implications as also the agencies, including the India Tourism Development Corporation which will implement the schemes are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

### Development of Chandigarh Aerodrome

1732. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a scheme for the development of Chandigarh aerodrome;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Does not arise.

### Provision for Development of Aerodromes in Haryana

1733. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of Aerodromes in Haryana; and

(b) if so, details thereof and places chosen ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Light and Music system at Sun Temple at Konarak

1734. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to provide light and music system at the Sun Temple, Konarak;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in this system ;

(c) whether this proposal will be implemented during this financial year; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir not for the present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Reopening of M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mill, Ambarnath in Thana District**

1735. SHRI R. K. MHALGAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4692 on 18-7-80 regarding Ahmed Woollen Mill in Thana District and state the outcome of the negotiations/discussions organised by the Textile Commissioner's office between the management of M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mill Ambarnath (District Thana, Maharashtra) and its bankers about reopening of the said mill which is closed since January, 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mill, Ambarnath in Thana District, is an evacuee property in which the Department of Rehabilitation and the Syndicate Bank, Mill's bankers, have major financial interests. The Textile Commissioner's office had organised a meeting with the management of M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mill on the 26th September, 1980. However, no substantial progress could be made in narrowing the differences between the management & its bankers.

**कागज का आयात करने वाली फर्म**

1786. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कागज का आयात करने वाली फर्म और एजेंसियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा किन किन किस्मों के कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित कागज का विदेशी मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद अलम खाँ) (क) तथा

(ख). आयात आंकड़े फर्मवार नहीं रखे जाते। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कागज तथा गत्ते (जिसमें माप अथवा आकार वाले कटे हुए टुकड़े तथा कागज अथवा गत्ते की वस्तुएं शामिल हैं) के आयात का कुल मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहा :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1977-78	81.12
1978-79	104.83
1979-80	102.91
(दिसम्बर, 79 तक)	

**Financial Assistance for the Development of travel circuits On Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarak**

1737. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to provide financial assistance for the development of two travel circuits consisting of Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark and Bhubaneswar-Similipal National Park; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop tourist facilities in an integrated manner pooling the resources of the Centre and the State, public and private sectors, under the scheme of travel circuits. Under this scheme, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to construct a forest lodge at Similipal National Park. The India Tourism Development Corporation in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel and a few cottages at Puri and Konarak respectively.

**Financial Assistance to Individuals and Institution by Bharatiya Yatri Vas Vikas Samiti**

1738. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department has registered a society called Bharatiya Yatri Vas Vikas Samiti to give financial assistance to individuals and institutions; and

(b) if so, how many such institutions/individuals were given assistance during the last two years 1979-80 and 1980-81 and names and amount of such institutions?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the year 1979-80 the Samiti did not give any financial assistance to any individual or institution. In the year 1980-81, however, the Samiti arranged tented accommodation during the Sinhasht Kumbh Mela at Ujjain in April 1980 at an expenditure of about Rs. 9,000/-. The Samiti also gave a grant of Rs. 50,000/- to Shri Ramakrishna Kutir Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh on matching basis, for construction of two cottages at Amarkantak for the use of pilgrims visiting the pilgrim centre.

#### **Setting up of charge Chrome Project in Orissa**

1739. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some charge Chrome projects are going to be set up in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number and location of the proposed plants;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposed plants; and

(d) the details thereof;

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**

(a) Yes, Sir. Letter of Intent have been granted to two firms namely M/s Orissa Mining Corporation and M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited for setting up charge chrome plants in Orissa.

M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys have also applied for setting up a charge chrome plant in Orissa.

(b) The plants of M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation & M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited are proposed to be located in Keonjhar and Balasore districts of Orissa respectively.

(c) The estimated cost of the plants of M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation and M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited are Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 25.72 crores respectively.

(d) The Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) will use the technology offered by M/s. Voest Alpine AG (Austria)—Outoku-

mpu oy, Finland. This technology is already in use for producing charge chrome using 100% chrome ore fines. The process requires lower power consumption than other processes and can use chromite fines of as low a grade as 25%. A subsidiary of this firm has agreed to lift OMC's entire production of charge chrome.

In the case of M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., the project is based on the technology developed by the firm itself. Their production will also be totally exported and they have given a commitment to this end for 10 years.

Both the firms have been granted a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum each.

#### **Recovery of Loans by Nationalised Banks**

1740. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of loans is pending to be recovered by the various nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof with each bank as on 31st December, 1980;

(c) the steps being taken to recover;

(d) whether certain State Governments have proposed to the Central Government to waive the loans especially cooperative loans for the farm sector; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):**

(a) & (b) The reporting system of R.B. I. yields data regarding demand and recovery only in respect of agricultural loans. As at the end of June 1979, which is the latest data available, demand was created for Rs. 934 crores, recovery made was Rs. 487 crores and the rest remained overdue. Statement I showing recovery performance (direct agricultural advances) of public sector banks as at the end of June 1979 is enclosed.

(c) Some of the important measures taken to improve the performance of the banks are at Statement II.

(d) & (e) Certain State Govts. had proposed writing off of loans of small and marginal farmers and had asked for Central Govt. assistance for the same. It has been clarified that any schemes for writing off cooperative loans will have to be met from their own funds and no central assis-

tance can be given for this purpose. This was in view of the fact that a general or large scale write off of loans would have adverse impact on the atmosphere regard-

ing repayment of dues of financial institutions and the recycling of funds lent by them to the farming sector.

### Statement I

*Recovery performance (Direct Agricultural Advances) of the Public Sector Banks for the year ended June 1979*

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Banks	Balance outstanding	Demand	Recovery	Overdues	% of recovery to Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur . . . . .	3386·71	1370·61	745·56	625·05	54·4
State Bank of Hyderabad . . . . .	3391·32	1807·26	674·90	1132·36	37·3
State Bank of Indore . . . . .	897·75	443·52	150·99	292·53	34·0
State Bank of Mysore . . . . .	1716·28	1354·40	687·00	667·40	50·7
State Bank of Patiala . . . . .	3226·49	1906·95	1509·87	397·08	79·2
State Bank of Saurashtra . . . . .	563·29	237·97	111·88	126·09	47·0
State Bank of Travancore . . . . .	2525·31	862·93	597·54	265·39	69·2
Associate banks of S.B.I. as a group . . . . .	15689·15	7983·64	4477·74	3505·90	56·1
State Bank of India . . . . .	63379·83	29803·78	18833·50	10970·28	63·2
State Bank of India Group . . . . .	79068·98	37787·42	23311·24	14476·18	61·7
Allahabad Bank . . . . .	1798·24	897·14	301·04	596·10	33·6
Bank of Baroda . . . . .	10852·51	6447·30	3303·31	3143·99	51·2
Bank of India . . . . .	7489·86	5375·18	2389·06	2986·12	44·5
Bank of Maharashtra . . . . .	2210·73	1592·38	504·42	1087·96	31·7
Canara Bank . . . . .	9721·47	7235·18	4040·27	3194·91	55·8



1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Bank of India .	12848.61	9126.01	2647.56	6478.45	29.0
Dena Bank . . .	2157.42	1576.69	697.81	878.88	44.3
Indian Bank . . .	3956.93	1667.95	718.92	949.03	43.1
Indian Overseas Bank .	4572.13	1878.16	1087.86	790.30	57.9
Punjab National Bank .	9785.09	3421.20	1372.16	2049.04	40.1
Syndicate Bank . . .	6606.89	4302.53	2693.16	1609.37	62.6
Union Bank of India .	7769.11	6323.95	3446.34	2877.61	54.5
United Commercial Bank .	5793.21	3279.26	1254.33	2024.93	38.3
United Bank of India .	3682.19	2482.79	972.58	1510.21	39.2
Nationalised Banks . .	89244.39	55605.72	25428.82	30176.90	45.7
Public Sector Banks .	168313.37	93393.14	48740.06	44653.08	522

#### Statement—II

Some of the important measures taken to improve the performance of the banks are as under :

1. The Talwar Committee had been appointed by the Reserve Bank of India for making recommendations regarding lending to the agricultural sector. Following the recommendations of the Talwar Committee most of the States have enacted legislation giving commercial banks loans the same priority in matters of recovery as loans given by Cooperatives and making the procedure simpler and more effective.

2. Banks have taken steps to improve the quality of the appraisal of loan applications and have employed technical staff for this purpose.

3. As against scattered lending, banks are now adopting a schematic approach to lending in the agricultural sector. They are actively participating in the special development programmes, like IRDP, of the Government.

4. Banks are taking steps to provide field staff for a better supervision over their agricultural advances.

#### Export of ready-made Garments

1741. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of ready-made garments exported during the year 1980;

(b) the names of the main exporters;

(c) the names of the countries to whom the export was made;

(d) whether any multi-national company has applied for issue of export licences to export ready-made garments; and

(e) if so, the names of that company and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Exports of cotton garments during the period January-October 1980 is provisionally estimated to be Rs. 325.85 crores. Information for the months of November, 1980 and December 1980 is not yet available.

(b) Information regarding export performance of individual garment exporters is not compiled.

(c) Most of our garment exports were effected to USA, EEC countries, Canada,

Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Australia, Japan and USSR.

(d) No licence is required for export of ready-made garments.

(e) In view of reply to (d) above, does not arise.

### Foreign Indebtedness

1742. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign indebtedness of India as on 31st December, 1980; and

(b) the names of the country to which India owes the amount country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The amount of foreign debt payable to foreign countries/institutions as on 31st December, 1980 was Rs. 13147.95 crores.

(b) A statement is attached giving break-up of such indebtedness by countries and institutions.

### Statement

S. No.	Country/Institution	Amount (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3
1	Austria . . .	48.37
2	Belgium . . .	83.95
3	Canada . . .	355.47
4	Denmark . . .	26.36
5	F.R.G. . . .	1423.13
6	France . . . .	317.01
7	Italy . . . .	41.90
8	Japan . . . .	998.13
9	Netherlands . .	450.09
10	Switzerland . .	20.61
11	U.K. . . . .	890.01
12	U.S.A. . . . .	2562.88
13	Norway . . . .	0.38
14	Sweden . . . .	0.17

1	2	3
15	Spain . . . .	0.23
16	Czechoslovakia . .	30.07
17	Hungary . . . .	10.00
18	Poland . . . .	6.89
19	U.S.S.R. . . . .	188.84
20	Yugoslavia . . .	34.89
21	Bulgaria . . . .	0.69
22	G.D.R. . . . .	26.17
23	Romania . . . .	16.09
24	U.A.E. . . . .	55.58
25	Abu Dhabi Fund .	14.28
26	Kuwait Fund . .	46.94
27	Saudi Fund . . .	54.70
28	Iran . . . . .	715.04
29	Iraq . . . . .	105.87
30	I.B.R.D. . . . .	647.04
31	I.D.A. . . . .	3363.82
32	I.F.A.D. . . . .	6.28
33	OPEC FUND . . .	30.31
34	EEG (Special Action Credit) . . . .	41.80
35	IMF Trust Fund .	533.96
Total . . . . .		13,147.95

थार रेगिस्तान में नमक का खनन तथा एक उर्वरक फैक्टरी की स्थापना

1743. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी में हुई विज्ञान कांग्रेस में भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के निदेशक ने यह बताया

था कि थार रेगिस्तान में 80 हजार किलोमीटर से भी अधिक क्षेत्र में नीचे 200 फीट की गहराई पर खरबों टन नमक की परतें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नमक के खनन तथा इस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक फैक्टरी की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के वाराणसी संवाददाता के साथ बातचीत के दौरान भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के महानिदेशक ने राजस्थान के चुरू और बीकानेर जिलों में पहाड़ी नमक (सोडियम क्लोराइड) के विशाल निक्षेपों की हाल में हुई खोज के बारे में बताया था। विभिन्न बोर होलों में 324 मी० से 664 मी० की गहराई पर पहाड़ी नमक परतों की ऊपरी सतह पाई गई हैं। पहाड़ी नमक परतों की मोटाई 104 मीटर से 432 मीटर है। अब तक की खोज से इस क्षेत्र में पहाड़ी नमक के 8 बिलियन टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। नमक बहुल क्षेत्र 50,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला है, जिसमें से 5000 वर्ग किलोमीटर की अब तक स्काउट ड्रिलिंग द्वारा खोज की जा चुकी है।

(ख) पहाड़ी नमक का उर्वरक बनाने में उपयोग नहीं होता। अतः पहाड़ी नमक पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Report of Reserve Bank of India on Currency and Finance

1744. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's economy which deteriorated considerably

with adverse movement in output, prices and external trade during the year that ended on June, 30, 1980 is looking up as per RBI report on currency and finance ;

(b) if so, to what extent the economy is looking up ;

(c) what are the other points mentioned in the RBI report on currency and finance ;

(d) whether they have also stated that there is a definite improvement on the price front ;

(e) what are the factors responsible for this looking up of the economy ; and

(f) whether these steps will be continued so that the economy continues to retain the same trend during the financial year 1981-82 also ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) & (b). According to the Report on Currency and Finance, 1979-80, the foodgrain production, which suffered a sharp fall of 23 million tonnes to 108.9 million tonnes in 1979-80, is expected to be over 132 million tonnes in 1980-81. Production has also picked up in several vital industries in recent months. The Report further adds that in view of these, the growth in real national income would be significantly higher in 1980-81 as against a decline of 3 per cent in 1979-80, tentatively estimated.

(c) The Report also mentions that aggregate investment and savings ratios declined in 1979-80 from the peak levels reached in 1978-79. Reference is also made to the infrastructural constraints which resulted in the decline in industrial production since the last quarter of 1979. The Report has drawn attention to the growing impact of oil prices on the balance of payments situation. In this context, the possibility of a substantial draw down in foreign exchange reserves during 1980-81 has been mentioned.

(d) According to the Report, improved prospects for overall agricultural output have already had some favourable impact on price movements. Although the price increases have persisted, the rate of increase in the wholesale price index, from June to December 13, 1980 was only 2.2 per cent compared with that of 11.1 per cent recorded over the corresponding period of 1979. The Report states that while there is a definite deceleration in the rate of inflation, the significant dependence on imported oils, in a situation of rising international prices of crude, has necessarily built into the price scene a bullish element.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to improve to the performance of the infrastructure and widespread rains are the major factors responsible for the looking up of the economy during the current year, according to the Report.

(f) As a result of various steps taken by the Government during 1980-81, there is a distinct improvement in the economic situation, particularly in the second half of the year. These steps will be continued.

### **Bulk-Deal policy adopted by Handloom Export Promotion Council**

1745. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the reasons of BULK-DEAL policy adopted by the Handloom Export Promotion Council in 1974 in the place of cash assistance;

(b) the quantum of money paid under this Bulk-Deal to the handloom exporters and the names of such handloom exporters in receipt of cash ; and

(c) whether this bulk-deal was adopted over and above the cash assistance programme or in replacement of cash assistance and whether this bulk-deal policy boosted the exports and if so, the figures for 1973, 1974 and 1975 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Handloom Export Promotion Council had in mid 1970's represented to Government that because of considerable delay in payment of cash assistance due to the members from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, the handloom exporters may be granted pay-

ment of interest at bank rates on all delayed payments etc. The CCS being paid by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation had got delayed because the industry's contribution had not been fully collected. Taking all these and other connected factors into account, the Government decided to grant additional assistance at the rate of 5% of the f.o.b. value of exports in respect of exports of handloom cotton fabrics and made-ups effected during 1973-74 under bulk deals exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs each to non-traditional markets. The assistance was in addition to the cash assistance scheme in operation and not in lieu of it.

(b). The quantum of additional assistance paid in respect of the only year it was in operation, i.e. during 1973-74 and the names of the exporters who availed of this facility are given below : —

<i>Name of the party</i>	<i>Cash Assistance</i>
	Rs.
Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited, Madras.	5,43,538.00
Mala Intercontinental, Madras	6,13,217.00
C.R. Nallaswami & Co. Karur	1,95,304.00
All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras.	1,83,226.00
J.V. Gokal & Co., Bombay	1,23,319.00
Madhowji Thakersey Sons & Co., Bombay.	1,72,269.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,30,873.00</b>

(c) . As has been stated in reply to Part (a) of the question, the scheme was in addition to normal cash assistance and was operated in respect of one year 1973-74 only. The value of exports of handloom fabrics and made-ups during the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76 are given below:

	(Rs. in crores)
1972-73 . . . .	23.65
1973-74 . . . .	41.58
1974-75 . . . .	42.39
1975-76 . . . .	52.63

### Fall in Export of Fish

1746. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether India's export of fish has  
fallen to the extent of 25 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the  
action proposed by Government to  
remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a)  
The export of marine products declined  
by about 16% during the period April—  
December, 1980 as compared to the  
corresponding period of last year.

(b) The decline in the exports of  
marine products is mainly attributable to  
unprecedented fall in catches of shrimp  
all along the Indian coast, non-renewal  
of chartering arrangements in deep-sea  
fishing, fluctuations in prices, uncertain  
market conditions due to recession in major  
economies of the world, deliberate  
policy of the importers to keep down  
inventories, quality problems in our  
major export markets and high cost of  
fuel, rendering fishing operations un-  
economic.

Government have already revised the  
export policy for pomfrets, raised the  
cash Compensation on canned shrimp,  
taken up schemes for improving the  
quality of Indian marine products and  
announced revised guidelines for charter-  
ing of foreign vessels for deep-sea fish-  
ing. The Marine Products Export  
Development Authority have participated  
in a number of International Trade Fairs.  
A trade fair was organised at  
Madras recently. Govt. have set up a  
Task Force to recommend measures  
for stepping up exports of marine pro-  
ducts.

### Visit of Chief Executive of Agri- cultural Refinance Corporation to Foreign Countries.

1747. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief  
Executive of the Agricultural Refinance  
Corporation spent Rs. 50,000 on foreign  
visit during 1976—79;

(b) if so, what were the justifications  
for each visit and the countries visited;

(c) what are the details of the guide-  
lines which govern such visits; and

(d) whether in order to keep the ex-  
penses under control Government have  
considered it desirable to bring changes  
in it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) & (b) .  
Details of foreign visits undertaken by the  
Chief Executive of the ARDC indicating  
the places visited, countries visited, pur-  
pose and justification and amount spent  
for the years 1976 to 1979 are shown in  
the Statement.

(c) & (d). Government have issued  
instructions to the Chief Executives of  
all the public sector banks, IDBI,  
IFCI, ARDC and the IRCI that foreign  
visits should be severely curtailed  
both in terms of number of visits and  
duration. These tours are to be under-  
taken strictly for business considerations  
only. The foreign trips undertaken by  
the ARDC Chief Executive were for the  
specific purpose of participating in the  
negotiations with the World Bank /IDA  
for various credits which were routed  
through the ARDC. These tours were  
undertaken only when necessary in the  
public interest.

## Statement

Details of Foreign Tours performed by the Chief Executive of ARDC

## During 1976

Sr. No.	Designation	Name	Place and period of Tour	Purpose and justification	Amount spent Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Managing Director	Sh. M.A. Chidambaram	Washington 31st March 1976 to 14th April 1976	Negotiation for the Nagarjunasagar Irrigation-cum-Command Area Development Project in Andhra Pradesh.	25,267.17
2.	Do.	Do.	Washington 23rd April 1976 to 11th May, 1976	Negotiations with the World Bank in respect of the National Seed Project.	28,425.55
3.	Do.	Do.	Washington 15th December 1976 to 1st January, 1977	IDA Negotiations for the Kerala Tree Crops Project.	31,710.55

## During 1977

1.	Managing Director	Sh. M. A. Chidambaram	New York and Washington 5th February 1977 to 20th February 1977	IDA Negotiations for the Gujarat Fisheries Project.	30,570.77
2.	Do.	Do.	London and Washington 14th April 1977 to 1st May 1977	IDA Negotiations for the ARDC Credit Project II and Irrigation Project for Command Areas.	35,039.95
3.	Do.	Do.	Washington 22nd July 1977 to 5th August 1977	Negotiations for the Orissa Medium and Minor Irrigation and Command Areas Development Projects.	30,497.05



1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Managing Director		Shri M. A. Chidambaram	Frankfurt (West Germany) 21st October 1977 to 27th October 1977	Negotiation for Tawa Project with RFW of West Germany.	17,760.50
<i>During 1978</i>		•			
1. Managing Director		• Sh. M.A. Chidambaram	Washington 19th February 1978 to 8th March 1980	Negotiations with the World Bank for the Karnataka (Upper Krishna) Irrigation Project.	30,082.33
2. Do.		Do.	Washington 2nd April 1978 to 20th April 1978	Negotiations for Jammu & Kash- mir Horticulture Project and A.P. Fisheries Project.	32,042.07
<i>During 1979</i>					
1. Managing Director		• Sh. M.A. Chidambaram	Washington-Ottawa-Frankfurt 14th April 1979 to 5th May 1979	Negotiations with the World Bank for ARDC Credit Project III.	43,351.01

### खाद्यान्नों की जमाखोरी

1748. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान खाद्यान्नों की जमाखोरी के कितने मामले, राज्य-वार सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं; और

(ख) अब तक निपटाए गए मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई है तथा निपटाए न गए मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्तो) : (क) व (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Help sought by Kerala Government for strengthening Public Distribution System

1749. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought the help of the Centre for further strengthening the public distribution system in the State ;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of help sought for; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has requested for cash credit facilities at concessional rates of interest from commercial banks for the procurement and supply of essential commodities in the public distribution system. This facility has also been requested for by other States in the country. The proposal for making available cash credit facilities at concessional rates of interest is under examination of the Government of India.

### Decline in Company Deposits

1750. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of funds to the company deposits market has slackened considerably despite stepping up of interest rates by some of the borrowing companies;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons;

(c) whether Government companies which offer 13.5 per cent on the 3-year deposit are reported to have failed to mobilise even a crore of rupees from individual investors;

(d) whether these companies were expected to collect Rs. 100 crores during 1980;

(e) what were the main reasons for the same; and

(f) what steps have been taken to improve the companies deposits in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):

(a) The deposits with non-banking companies are increasing from year to year. These have registered an increase of approximately Rs. 1340 crores in the four year period beginning from 1-4-1975.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f). Public Enterprises offer 13.5 as interest on deposits for 3 years term to members of public who are not employees or ex-employees etc. Specific targets for the public enterprises for collection of deposits have not been laid down by the Government. The total deposits collected by the 8 public enterprises which invited these deposits amounted to approximately Rs. 38 crores by the middle of January, 1981. The response to the invitation for public deposits has so far been encouraging.

### Claims of Enemy Property for Refugees for East Pakistan pending settlement

1751. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claims pending for settlement under the scheme of settle-

ment of claims of enemy property for refi who came from the then East Pakistan;

(b) what measures Government propose to take to dispose of the claims without further delay;

(c) the number finally settled, the number pending settlement and the average number of claims settled every month; the total money involved in satisfying the claims; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider extension of dates for submission of claims by those who could not do so earlier, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSED ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c). So far 40,927 claims have been settled which includes 9127 claims paid and 31,800 claims rejected and 16,557 claims are pending for settlement. The average number of claims settled every month is between 250 to 300 claims cases. Upto 15th February, 1981 Rs. 30.94 crores have been disbursed in settling the claims. Only one Panel was verifying the claims upto July, 1981. To expedite verification of claims, 5 Panels have been set up with full time Officer-on-Special Duty of the rank of Deputy Secretary as Chairman. Another 3 Panels will be set up soon.

(d) Since adequate opportunity has already been given to the claimants, to file their claims, under *ex-gratia* scheme, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for extending the time-limit for filing the claims.

#### Wage structure of Central Government and Government Undertaking employees

1752. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact tht the National Confederation of the Central Government Employees have appealed to the Government to hold negotiations to bridge the gap between the Central Government and Government Undertaking Employees so far as their wages are concerned;

(b) whether they have also requested to raise the entire wage structure of the employees also to redetermine the constituents that go in for the compilation of the living index; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered these issues and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement on the subject is appended.

#### Statement

Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers had submitted a Memorandum to Finance Minister on 20-1-1981. This Memorandum contains the following demands :—

- (i) Bonus for other Central Government employees.
- (ii) Grant of interim relief of Rs. 150/- per month as additional pay pending wage revision on the basis of parity with the employees of Public Sector Undertakings;
- (iii) Merger of Dearness Allowance upto 344 points with pay for all purposes;
- (iv) Restoration of 2½% cut in DA rates during Emergency;
- (v) Revision of D.A. formula so as to ensure 100% neutralisation for Group 'C' and 'D' employees;
- (vi) Decasualisation of casual workers and department liation of extra departmental employees of P&T and pending implementation of these demands, sanction of full pay/proportionate pay and allowances of these posts to such employees on completion of 120 days of service as is being done in the Indian Railways;
- (vii) Ending of all forms of victimisation and including disabilities; and
- (viii) Grant of full trade union, civil and political rights to the Central Government employees and workers, scrapping of the existing conduct rules, repeal of articles 310, 311 (2)(c) & (c), Rule 5 of Temporary Service Rules FR 17-A and 56-J, and framing of new set of democratic service rules through an act of Parliament under provision of Article 309 of the Constitution.

2. Demand No. 2 contained in the Memorandum relates to the gr of interim relief of Rs. 150/- per month as additional pay pending wage revision on the basis of parity with the employees of public sector undertakings. There is also a demand of the Staff Side of the

National Council (JCM) that every Group 'C' and 'D' employee in the Central Government should be given an additional pay of Rs. 150/- per month to compensate them for disparity in their pay vis-a-vis similar class of employees of public sector undertakings. This is under consideration of the National Council (JCM).

3. In the above Memorandum there is no specific demand to redetermine the constituents that go in for the compilation of the living index.

**Permission to manufacture Vanaspati without any Vitamin**

1753. SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL:  
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the content of Vitamin A in one Kg of Vanaspati now being produced in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have now permitted the manufacturers to manufacture Vanaspati without any vitamins ;

(c) if so, the justification for the same ; and

(d) how much less the consumer in the country will have to pay for one Kg of vanaspati without vitamin as compared to vanaspati that is being produced now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) :  
(a) . The Vegetable Oil Products (Standards of Quality) Order 1975 prescribes that the content of synthetic vitamin A should not be less than 25.00 International Units per gramme. This would mean that the Vitamin content in 1 Kg. of vanaspati should not be less than 25,000 International Units.

(b) No, Sir. However, a notification has been recently issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, inviting suggestions/objections to a proposal to remove the provision about compulsory usage of Vitamin 'A' in Vanaspati making.

(c) & (d). Do not arise, as no decision has been taken by Government on the proposal.

**Board for Clearing Licences**

1754. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Board to clear licences/applications for setting up 100 per cent export oriented units ; and

(b) if so, what is the main objective of this Board and what are the powers delegated to this Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN).  
(a) and (b) . A copy of the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Developments Notification No. 25(E) dated 13th January, 1981 giving the composition and functions of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1985/81]

**Meeting of Indo-British Economic Committee**

1755. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee was held in India ;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held ;

(c) whether the question of British participation in industry and other spheres of economic activity like industrial exports etc. were discussed ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :  
(a) to (d) : Yes, Sir. The Fourth meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee was held in New Delhi from 19th to 22nd January, 1981. The discussions covered promotion of Indo-British bilateral trade, economic and industrial cooperation including the possibilities of Indo-British Collaboration in third country ventures. As these discussions were more in the nature of mutual exchange of views, no definite decisions were taken.

**Loan for Aluminium Smelter, Orissa**

1756. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Ministr of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have succeeded in securing petrodoller loan at a very concessional rate for the French assisted Orissa Aluminium Smelter ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the availability of loan clears the desk for launching the project in Orissa; and

(d) whether the details of the schedule of delivery from France for this project has been drawn up and if so, the details thereof and by what time the actual work of setting up of the plant will be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) & (b). Euro-currency loan of US \$ 680 million to be provided by a consortium of banks led by Banque Nationale De Paris, Societe General, BA Asia Ltd. and the State Bank of India will be available for financing Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A technical consultancy Agreement for the Orissa Aluminium Project has been entered into by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) with M/s. Aluminium Pechiney (AP) of France on 9-1-1981. The schedule for the supply of know-how, patents and basic engineering data has been drawn up and incorporated in the consultancy agreement. The technical data will be furnished by AP for the various units of the Project in a phased manner. Preparatory work on the setting up of the Project has been taken in hand by NALCO.

**हस्तशिल्प में पूंजी निवेश**

1757. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों में लगाई गई कुल पूंजी कितनी है और इसमें से

सरकारी क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ; और

(ख) उसका वार्षिक उत्पादन तथा उनमें रोजगार पा रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) तथा (ख). हस्तशिल्प के, कुटीर क्षेत्र में अत्यन्त विकेन्द्रीकृत व बिखरा हुआ उद्योग होने के कारण निवेश, उत्पादन तथा रोजगार से संबंधित सही-सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 1979-80 के मोटे तौर पर अनुमान निम्नलिखित अनुसार है :

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) उत्पादन : | 2,050 करोड़ रु० |
| (2) रोजगार :  | 20.30 लाख       |
| (3) निवेश :   | 700 करोड़ रु०   |

सार्वजनिक तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में निवेश के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि**

1758. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मूल्यों में वृद्धि को ध्यान रखते हुए मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी करती है ; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जीवन निर्वाह लागत में हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाए गए तथा सरकार द्वारा सुधारे गए मंहगाई भत्ते के फार्मूले के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की किस्तों की अदायगी करती है। यह फार्मूला औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए अखिल भारतीय औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सामान्य) (1960=100) के 12 महीने के औसत में हुई वृद्धि से सम्बद्ध है।

(ख) 1979 और 1980 के दौरान अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंजूर की गई मंहगाई भत्ते की किस्तों की संख्या छः है। इस मामले में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक अपने ही मान-दण्ड अपनाते हैं और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के कामगारों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### Treating non-Resident Indian at par with the Foreign Investors

1759. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether Government do not treat the non-resident Indians at par with the foreign investors;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is a big distinctive and obstacle in the flow of more foreign exchange to India;

(d) whether Government propose to treat the non-residents at least at par with the foreign investors; and

(e) what steps are contemplated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to (e). Government do not treat non-resident Indians at par with the foreign investors for investment purposes. Liberal facilities have been created for investment by non-resident Indians, permitting investment in any area of activity without restriction on the holding when the investment is without repatriation rights. Investment with repatriation rights is allowed upto 20% in the new issues of new companies in a select list and upto 74% in Appendix I areas and export-oriented ventures. It would not have been feasible to create this facility if non-resident Indians had been treated at par with foreign investors.

#### Impact of New Foreign Investment Policy

1760. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the impact of the new foreign investment policy on the Indian entrepreneurs and the interested investors from the Oil Exporting Developing countries; and

(b) what would be the mechanism and the agency for monitoring the performance of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) While the reaction to the new policy announced has been favourable, no specific proposal has been submitted to Government for consideration. It is, however, understood that preliminary discussions are underway for some projects seeking to avail of the new facility.

(b) While the Ministry of Finance would be the nodal Ministry to review the impact of the policy, the performance of individual projects will be monitored by the concerned administrative Ministry as and when the projects are cleared.



# **Cases of violation of quality control and pre-shipment Inspection**

1761. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases involving violation of quality control and pre-shipment inspections were detected during 1980;

(b) whether in a number of cases the Officers of the Export Inspection Agencies were found to be involved;

(c) if so, the number of such cases detected during 1979 and 1980 stating the number of officers of the Export Inspection Agencies involved therein;

(d) the action taken by Government against the exporters/manufacturers and the Officers of the Export Inspection Agencies involved in these violations; and

(e) the steps taken to enforce stricter checks on the quality control violations and shipment of sub-standard consignments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is attached

## **Statement**

*Details of cases and action taken thereon, involving violations of quality control & preshipment inspection for the years 1979 and 1980.*

	1979	1980
(1) Under investigation by C.B.I. .	1	3
(2) Prosecution being launched .	1	..
(3) Blacklisted .	2	..
(4) Convicted by Court .	3	2

	1979	1980
(5) Penalty imposed by Customs Department .	23	8
(6) Pending before courts .	..	5
(7) Under Departmental Inquiry for the purpose of launching prosecution .	..	9
	30	27

*Details of cases & action taken thereon involving officers of the Export Inspection Agencies*

	1979	1980
(1) Under C.B.I. Investigation .	1	4
(2) Regular Departmental action initiated/being initiated for imposition of major penalty .	9	8
(3) Removed from service .	..	1
(4) Prosecution launched .	1	..
(5) Prosecution being launched .	1	..
	12	13

*Steps taken to enforce stricter checks on violation of quality control inter-alia are as under :—*

- (1) Technical Audit cum-vigilance cells have been set up at the headquarters of the Export Inspection Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras.
- (2) Test checks at the post of shipments have been arranged.

- (3) The system of inspection and minimum specifications below which goods are not allowed for export have been streamlined.
- (4) To re-inforce the Vigilance Wing of the Export Inspection Council a regular IPS Officer has been appointed on deputation as Chief Vigilance Officer in the Export Inspection Council to report directly to the Director (Inspection and quality Control), Export Inspection Council.

### **Irregularities by Fair Price Shop owners**

1762. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration has given kerosene oil, wheat, oil, Fair price Shops licences in the same premises in Circle 39 in particular and other Circles in general in different names inspite of the fact that the real tenants are different from the licensee;

(b) due to paucity of space in the shop, the oil drums have been stored near the main busy road thereby causing public fire hazard;

(c) vanaspati ghee is sold by fair price shops simultaneously when they have been given rapeseed and palm oil for sale at cheaper rates;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to deal with such persons and by when the irregularities will be set right; and

(e) how many cases in all of the nature exists and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (e). It is a fact that in certain cases licences for fair price shops, kerosene oil or more than one licence has been granted in the premises bearing one municipal number but having separate apartments. While considering the grant of licence, the licensing authority has to see the problems of acute shortage of space available in the commercial areas as also the convenience of the consumers. It is not always possible to find suitable accommodation for running fair price shops/kerosene oil depot in all parts of Delhi, specially the crowded commercial areas. Moreover running of fair price shop or kerosene oil depot is not very lucrative and there was no great demand for licences at initial stage. Thus, li-

cences were earlier granted on the basis of requirement irrespective of the fact whether a licensee is already holding a licence. It would not be legally permissible to disturb the old licences. In fact, in the case of one such licensee, action was taken to cancel his licence for kerosene oil depot. The licensee obtained stay order from the High Court of Delhi. Notwithstanding the aforesaid position, the Food and Supplies Department of Delhi has taken an administrative decision not to grant licence to a person who is already holding a Licence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to avoid monopoly but in certain cases when there is no other applicant and the demand from the area for opening a fair shop or kerosene oil depot is there, a licence has to be granted in relaxation of the said policy.

As regards Vanaspati Ghee, there is no restriction on the sale of Vanaspati Ghee by a fair price shop but a licensee is required for sale and storage of vanaspat oil and other edible oils in excess of 5 quintals.

It is not correct to say that oil drums are found stored on road side causing traffic/fire hazards. Action is being taken against the licensee where the business premises is run by a person other than the licensee as and when such instances come to notice.

### **Hardships to Civilians Working in Armed Forces Headquarters**

1763. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilians working in the Armed Forces Headquarters suffer great hardships, inconveniences and difficulties in financial matters when they are transferred from one Service Headquarters to another as the Controller of Defence Accounts changes with such posting and the Controller of Defence Accounts for the Army, Air Force and Navy are located at Meerut, Dehradun and Bombay; and their General Provident Fund accounts etc. remain unsettled even after their retirement;

(b) if so, do Government propose considering and appointing a common Controller of Defence Accounts at New Delhi for civilians working in Armed Forces Headquarters and save them from the fury which they have to face at the time of their transfers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SA- WAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) There have been a few complaints but the same were not substantiated.

(b) A common Controller of Defence Accounts for civilians has already started functioning in New Delhi. To start with he is designed to deal with Pay & Allowances and T. A. etc. of civilians of Ministry of Defence, Army Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations. Transfer of more work to him so as to further facilitate speedier settlement of claims is under examination.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (h) above.

#### **Take over the Management of Swadeshi Cotton, Mills, Kanpur**

1764. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken over the management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur;

(b) the date, terms and conditions on which the management has been taken over by Government;

(c) the amount due to unsecured creditors and the steps taken by the new management to safeguard the interests of the creditors !

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) & (b). The management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur was taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, with the National Textile Corporation Ltd. as the Authorised Person w.e.f. 13-4-1978, subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) The authorised person shall comply with all the directions issued from time to time by the Central Government;

(ii) the authorised person shall hold office for a period of five years from the date of takeover;

(iii) The Central Government may terminate the appointment of the authorised person earlier if it considers necessary to do so.

(c) The amount due to unsecured creditors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur is estimated as Rs. 701.38 lakhs. These liabilities have been suspended by a notification issued under Section 18 FB of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

#### **Review of Commodities Covered Under Price Equalisation**

1765. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3715 on 12th December, 1980 regarding price equalisation of cotton, chemicals and gas and state:

(a) when the commodities covered under price equalisation were last reviewed;

(b) whether Government propose to have another review; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) An examination of the issue of freight equalisation/price equalisation was made by the National Transport Policy Committee who submitted its report in May, 1980.

(b) & (c). The commodities covered under price equalisation are reviewed from time to time by the Government depending upon the emerging situation.

#### **Construction of Aluminium Complex, Orissa**

1766. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred question No. 3714 on 12th December, 1980 regarding construction of Aluminium Complex in Orissa and state :

(a) the names of the consultants which have offered services and their other details ;

(b) whether final choice of the consultants has since been made ; and

(c) steps taken to set up a new company for the implementation of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b). M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France (AP) who had prepared the feasibility report on the project have been appointed as consultants (by an agreement signed on 9-1-81) for the supply of know-how, basic engineering and for rendering technical services in India for the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex. AP is a major company of the Group of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK), France, which is one of the leading pro-

ducers of aluminium in the world. They have supplied their patents, knowhow and design to a number of producers of alumina/aluminium. APs' activities extend from bauxite mining to the production of primary metal, including manufacture of aluminium consumer products.

(c) A new company called the National Aluminium Company Limited has been incorporated on 7-1-1981 and preparatory work to set up the project has already been taken in hand.

#### **U.P. request for state civil aviation Corporation**

1767. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U.P. has recently sought the approval of the Centre to establish a State Civil Aviation Corporation ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any decision in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the proposal have yet to be furnished by the State Government.

#### **Proposal to amend COFEPOSA**

1768. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend the COFEPOSA to remove certain loopholes and give more teeth to it ; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) (a) : & (b). The question of making suitable amendments to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 is under consideration of Government.

#### **देशीय विमान उड़ानों में समाचार-पत्रों की सप्लाई**

1769. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षीय विमान उड़ानों द्वारा यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों के लिए कुल कितने समाचार-पत्र सप्लाई किये गये थे और उनमें हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के कितने पत्र हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में की जाने वाली देशीय विमान उड़ानों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के कितने समाचार-पत्र सप्लाई किए गए थे ;

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों ने ऐसी विमान उड़ानों में हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों की सप्लाई करने में उपेक्षित रवैये के बारे में बारम्बार शिकायतें की हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में असमानता दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस की उड़ानों पर प्रतिदिन रखे जाने वाले समाचार-पत्रों की कुल

संख्या 4709 है। भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं में इनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

अंग्रेजी	3,530
हिन्दी	529
बंगाली	192
मराठी	135
गुजराती	118
उर्दू	108
तमिल	78
तेलगु	19
कुल	4,709

(ब) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में विमानों पर रखे जाने वाले समाचार-पत्रों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

हिन्दी	126
अंग्रेजी	338
कुल	464

(ग) और (घ) . अन्तर्देशीय उड़ानों में हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के बारे में समय-समय पर संसद् सदस्यों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, लिहाजा विमानों पर हिन्दी एवं अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की हिदायतें जारी कर दी गयी हैं।

### Foreign Trips by executives of public undertakings

1770. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SWAMY INDERVESH :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Executives of Public undertakings frequently make foreign trips.

(b) if so, the name of each undertaking of Government of India whose executives made foreign trips during the last three years ;

(c) the total amount of forcing exchange involved in each case ; and

(d) whether Government propose to restrict such foreign trips and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) (a) & (d) : The foreign tours by the Chief Executives and other senior executives of the public enterprises, are undertaken for bonafide official business. In the case of the Chief Executives, approval of the Minister incharge in the Ministry is required to be taken, whereas the tour programmes of other executives are approved by the Chief Executive of the concerned enterprises.

(b) & (c). A statement indicating the names of the Chief Executives, the name of the enterprises and the amount incurred on the foreign tours undertaken by them during the period 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, for which data is available in the Bureau, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1986/81]

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक-सामग्री के निर्माण के लिए एकक की स्थापना

1771. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में डाक-सामग्री तथा अन्य सुरक्षा (सिक्योरिटी) मुद्रण वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित एकक की स्थापना के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(स) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने पहले ही हैदराबाद में सिक्थोरटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस स्थापित करने का फैसला कर लिया है जहां हैदराबाद टकसाल के उन कर्मचारियों को खपाने का प्रस्ताव है जिनके सिक्कों की मांग में कमी होने के कारण फालतू हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है।

**प्रभावी सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति लागू करने के लिए योजना**

1772. श्री जैनुल बशर :

श्री पी० के० कोडियन :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यहाँ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रभावी 'सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति लागू करने के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसे कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अजमोहन महन्ती) :** (क) से (ग) : सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, इस देश में लम्बे अर्से से कार्य कर रही है। राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रशासनों और विभिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अधिप्राप्ति तथा आपूर्ति का कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय

सरकार के मंत्रालय/विभागों के परामर्श से इसकी निरंतर पुनरीक्षा की जाती रहती है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और चोर बाजारी तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय बनाने रखना अधिनियम, 1980 के उपबन्धों में संसद् में पेश किए गए विधेयकों द्वारा संशोधन किया जा रहा है, ताकि इन अधिनियमों का प्रवर्तन कार्य बेहतर तरीके से किया जा सके। राज्य सरकारों इस प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही हैं। जनवरी, 1980 से इस प्रणाली के विक्री केन्द्रों में 40,000 से अधिक की वृद्धि की गई है। इस प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के एक उपाय के रूप में, देश के 12 राज्यों ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अधिप्राप्ति और आपूर्ति का कार्य अपने नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को सौंप दिया है और पांच अन्य राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्यों में नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही हैं।

**इस्पात फैक्टरियों द्वारा मांगे गए**

**वैंगन**

1773. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात फैक्टरियों द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1981 तक मांगे गए वैंगनों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उन्हें सप्लाई किए गए वैंगनों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) शेष वैंगनों की सप्लाई करने में विफलता के लिए रेलवे द्वारा क्या स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है ?



वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री  
(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख).  
विक्रय उत्पादों के प्रेषण के लिए अप्रैल,  
1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के दौरान रेलवे  
द्वारा इस्पात कारखानों की सप्लाई किए  
गए वैननों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

(4 पहिये वाले वैननों के समतुल्य)

संयंत्र	जितने वगनों की मांग रखी गई थी	जितने वैनन दिए गए
भिलाई	1,05,350	99,352
दुर्गापुर	31,673	30,040
राउरकेला	93,836 ]	45,964
बोकारो	90,541 ]	85,868
इस्को (बर्नपुर)	47,033	30,020

(ग) जबकि रेलवे का कहना है कि  
वे इस्पात कारखानों को वगन सप्लाई करने  
के लिए भरसक प्रयास कर रही है तथापि  
वैननों की पर्याप्त सप्लाई न होने के मुख्य-  
मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (1) चालू वित्त-वर्ष के पहले सात  
महीनों में अनैपयुक्त वैननों की  
संख्या निर्धारित लक्ष्य से अधिक  
रही है;
- (2) सी०आर०टी० और वाक्स-टाइप  
बन्द वैननों के अंशतः लदान पर  
प्रतिबन्ध;
- (3) पूरे रेलों की दुलाई पर अधिक बल  
देना जिससे उपलब्ध रेल के डिब्बों  
का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा सके;  
और

- (4) कुछ उपयोक्ताओं द्वारा वैनन  
निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक अवधि  
के लिए रोके रखना जिसके परि-  
णामस्वरूप यातायात के लिए  
रेल डिब्बों की उपलब्धि में कमी हो  
जाती है। रेलवे ने बताया है कि  
इस्पात कारखानों में इस प्रकार का  
एक उपयोक्ता राउरकेला इस्पात  
कारखाना है।

#### Export Promotion Councils

1774. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the travelling (in foreign ex-  
change and in rupees) and telephone  
expenses of the Chairman of sixteen  
Export Promotion Councils for the  
past three years;

(b) whether there are any guide-  
lines prescribed for the Export Pro-  
motion Councils in this regard; and

(c) the contribution to the export  
performance of the country by these  
Export Promotion Councils during the  
past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The travelling and telephone ex-  
penses of the Chairman of the fifteen  
Export Promotion Councils during  
the past 3 years are given below. The  
sixteenth Export Promotion Council  
namely the Cotton Textiles Export  
Promotion Council, has not received  
any assistance from the Government  
for their administrative expenditure  
during this period.

<i>Travelling Expenses</i>			<i>Telephone Expenses</i>	
Year	(in rupees)	(Rupees in F.E.)	Office	Residence
1977-78 . .	59,964	11,102	1,162	Nil
1978-79 . .	1,18,084	23,592	1,118	Nil
1979-80 . .	1,68,815	17,094	8,458	37,810

(b) There are no general guidelines prescribed in this regard. However, no government grant is given on the residential telephone expenses of the Chairman. The travelling expenses of the Chairman are eligible for government grant only if incurred for

attending meetings approved by the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) The details of the total export of the commodities with which the Export Promotion Councils are concerned are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

**\*\*Export figures of the different products dealt with by the Export Promotion Councils for 3 years are given below against each Export Promotion Council :—**

(Rs. in crores)

S No.	Name of the Export Promotion Council	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta . . . . .	158.00	152.3	154.3
2.	Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin . . . . .	150.61	84.92	132.37
3.	Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta . . . . .	623.96	716.93	680.00
4.	Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras. . . . .	257.5	329.8	424.4
5.	Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay . . . . .	27.30	30.18	35.66
6.	Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta . . . . .	6.34	8.37	11.12

**\*\*—Figures are as furnished by the Export Promotion Councils.**

1	2	3	4	5
7	Silk and Rayon Textiles Export (Promotion Council, Bombay.			
	Silk : . . . . .	33·06	43·61	48·83
	Man-made fabric : . . . . .	32·32	41·80	35 59
8	Spices Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam . .	140·07	160·16	135·40
9	Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi .	18·10	23·47	24·38
10	Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi . . . . .	105·20	138·00	120·38
11	Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay. . . . .	171·59	174·84	150·22
12	Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, New Delhi . . . . .	125·63	134·23	138·76
13	Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras. . .	258·43	302·92	310·10
14	Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay .	560	727	600
15	EPC for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur . . . . .	226·24	260·89	365·09
16	Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay .	614·34	637·51	728·63

### Ban on Export of Cotton

1775. SHRI D.P. JADEJA:  
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped further export of cotton ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to this step the cotton growers will be deprived of their due remunerative prices; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken for the safeguard of cotton-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a)  
During the current cotton year (Sept  
'80—August '81) Government have

so far permitted exports of 3 lakh bales of staple cotton and 1 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi and similar varieties of cotton. These are in addition to committed spill-over of the previous year. Decision to export is taken from time to time depending on the emerging situation of cotton availability and prices. It is not correct to say that Government have stopped further exports of cotton.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

### Problems Hampering Exports

1776. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B. V. DESAI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by the representatives of trade, industry and exporters to set up an inter-ministerial coordination committee for examining the problems hampering the exports;

(b) if so, the main reasons for demanding the same ;

(c) whether Government have agreed to the request ; and

(d) what are the other steps suggested by them to Government for the improvements in exports ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir This recommendation was made at a meeting of chairmen and Secretaries of Export promotion Organisations held on 24-1-81. The main plea for this suggestion was that such problems of exporters which concern several Departments of the Government could be sorted out more expeditiously in an inter-ministerial forum.

(c) The recommendation is under consideration.

(d) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Other main suggestions made at the meeting of Chairmen and Secretaries of Export Promotion Organisations relate to :—

- (i) Streamlining and simplification of procedures/documents ;
- (ii) Formulation of strategy to ensure adequate power for export production ;
- (iii) Speedy transportation for export goods and raw materials for export production ;
- (iv) Provision of adequate communication facilities like telephone, cable, telex etc.
- (v) Setting up of warehouses abroad ;
- (vi) Grant of pre and post-shipment credit at competitive rates ;
- (vii) Grant of direct tax benefits/tax credit certificates, including grant of standard rebate of income tax on exports ;
- (viii) Setting up of export centres abroad to project India as a supplier of good quality goods at reasonable price ;
- (ix) Widening the scope of Section 35-B of the Income Tax Act to cover more items of export promotion expenditure ;
- (x) Inviting delegations of potential buyers from abroad ;
- (xi) Setting up of trading houses ;

(xii) Provision of modern communication system in the free trade zones ;

(xiii) Introduction of a self-certification scheme for quality control by well-established exporters ;

(xiv) Import policy should be export oriented ;

(xv) Separation of commercial sections of Indian Missions abroad from other divisions.

Apart from the above, the meeting also made certain suggestions relating to export of commodities,

#### Review of Summary Assessment Scheme

**1777. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the review of the Summary Assessment Scheme for Income-tax and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):**

(a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of the Central Board of Direct Taxes that certain assessee were taking unintended, advantage of deletion of sub-clause (ii) and (iii) from section 143 (1) (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by Finance (No.2) Act 1980 by making claims of apparently inadmissible items of exemption or deduction. The Board have, therefore, decided that such cases will be taken out-side the purview of Summary Assessment Scheme to be completed after scrutiny under section 143 (3) of the I.T. Act, 1961. The scope of sample scrutiny has also been further enlarged and tightened to make it more effective.

#### Balance of Payments

**1778. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the balance of Payments deficit is likely to reach Rs. 2,000 crores ; and

(b) If so, the remedial measures proposed by Government to deal with the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):**

(a) Yes, Sir. It is estimated that the Current Account deficit may amount to Rs. 2000 crores in the financial year 1980-81.

(b) The Government have been taking various measures to improve the functioning of the infrastructure, remove constraints on production, bring about better capacity utilisation and expand capacity in critical areas of production in order to reduce imports. Efforts are also being made (a) reduce the heavy dependence on imported crude oil by stepping up domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, (b) develop alternative energy sources, and (c) increase export performance so that the country can pay for the rising import requirements of a growing and modernising economy.

#### **Introduction of Charter Flights by Air India**

1779. SHRI JADGISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is proposing to introduce charter flights with a view to increasing the flow of tourist traffic ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) & (b) . With a view to increasing the flow of foreign tourists in the country the introduction of charter flights is under active consideration of the Government. Details are being worked out.

#### **Kerala Government's Proposals for Development of Tourist Centres**

1780. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted proposals for the development of tourist centres in the State in the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposals submitted ;

(c) the total cost of the proposals ; and

(d) the total financial assistance expected to be given by the Centre for implementing these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) In pursuance of the discussions held on Regional basis with the Tourist officials of the State/Union Territories in May/June 1980, wherein all the State Governments/Union Territories were requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development based on travel circuit concept, the Government of Kerala has forwarded proposals for the development of tourist travel circuits in the State.

(b) and (c) . Four travel circuits for promoting international and domestic tourism have been identified for purpose of planning infrastructural facilities for the period 1980-85 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1836.00 lakhs.

The travel circuits proposed are as follows :—

I. Trivandrum - Kovalam - Veli - Ponmudi-Varkala.

II. Trivandrum - Kottayam - Kumarakom-Thekkady.

III. Trivandrum-Cochin-Thekkady.

IV. Trichur-Guruvayur-Cannanore-Ezhimala.

(d) The proposals will be discussed with the State Tourist officials in a meeting to be held in March, 81 in New Delhi to finalise the schemes to be taken up in the Central and State Sectors by pooling the available resources so as to ensure a coordinated and integrated development of the centres falling on the selected travel circuits.

#### **Seizures of Contraband Goods**

1781. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What is the total value of contraband goods seized by the customs in 1980 ;

(b) how does this figure compare with that of the previous year ; and

(c) what additional steps have been taken to strengthen anti-smuggling activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b) . The value of goods seized

by the Customs authorities in 1979 and 1980 is given below —

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1979	40.42
1980	52.83

(c) In pursuance of the 20-Point Programme, Government formulated an Action Plan to combat smuggling during 1980. The measures adopted included strengthening of the preventive and intelligence network particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling. The existing custom fleet was augmented with the acquisition of additional sophisticated interceptor crafts, and the wireless communication network, was extended to the vulnerable points along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

The provisions of the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 were implemented with added vigour to preventively detain the organizers and financiers of smuggling and foreign exchange racketeering.

To check the smuggling of silver out of the country, the provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962, containing regulatory provisions on the storage, transport, and sale of silver were extended to the 50 Kms. belt along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Pakistan borders. These provisions were already applicable to the 50 Kms. belt along the West Coast and the Coast of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

Bilateral meetings were held with the Governments of Sri Lanka and H.M.G. Nepal to discuss measures to prevent smuggling between India and these two Countries. Close co-ordination was also maintained with other enforcement agencies and State Governments in the overall anti-smuggling drive.

#### **Alleged Cheating/Fraud by Employees and Officials of Punjab & Sind Bank, Faridabad and Delhi**

1782. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that some employees and officials of Punjab & Sind Bank at Faridabad and Delhi have been arrested

in January, 1981 for doing illegal work, misuse of power, cheating and fraud ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) departmental and other action taken against each one of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) Punjab & Sind Bank has reported that two of its Officers working at N.I.T. Faridabad Branch (Haryana) were arrested on 28-1-81 by the Haryana Police in connection with a fraud case at this branch.

(b) The bank has reported that the case relates to withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 48,100/- by an account holder after depositing a forged draft for Rs. 48,600/-.

(c) Since the matter is under investigation by the State Police, departmental and other action will depend upon the outcome of the Police investigations..

#### **Alleged Cheating/Fraud by Employees and Officials of United Commercial Bank, Faridabad and Delhi**

1783. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees and officials of United Commercial Bank at Faridabad and Delhi have been arrested in January 1981 for doing illegal work, misuse of power, cheating and fraud ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) departmental and other actions taken against each one of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) United Commercial Bank has reported that no official/employee of its Faridabad and Delhi Branches was arrested in January, 1981 for doing illegal work, misuse of power, cheating and fraud.

(b) & (c). Does not arise.



## मध्य प्रदेश के स्थानों का विकास और पर्यटन के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था

1784. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) उनके लिये कितने परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) उन योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों को शामिल किया गया है तथा इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) .

पहले से चली आ रही स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और स्वदेशी दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटन के विकास के लिए यात्रा परिपथों की संकल्पना के अनुसार आधारिक संरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अपने

अपने राज्यों में यात्रा परिपथों की संकल्पना के आधार पर पर्यटन विकास का एक ब्ल्यू प्रिन्ट भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था ।

मार्च 1981 में, राज्य के पर्यटन अधिकारियों के साथ होने वाली बैठकों में, जब केन्द्रीय और राज्य सेक्टरों में पर्यटन विकास के लिए स्कीमों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा और उनके लिए वित्तीय परिव्यय निर्धारित किए जाएंगे, तभी प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा ।

## Import of Natural Rubber by STC

1785. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to import about 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber during the year 1980-81 ;

(b) if so, whether the actual users have registered their actual requirements with the STC ; and

(c) if not, on what basis the import target has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The State Trading Corporation imported 400 tonnes of natural rubber during April-June 1980. They have been authorised by the Government to import a further quantity of 10,000 tonnes during 1980-81.

(b) & (c) . Import of natural rubber is allowed after ascertaining its demand-supply position in the country. The actual users have registered their grade-wise requirements with the STC within the limit authorised for import.

## Central Civil Supplies Corporation

1786. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the expansion of the public distribution system is very necessary to hold the price line of the essential commodities to a normal level;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the feasibility of setting up a Central Civil Supplies Corporation to procure the essential items to keep a buffer stock and supply the same to the States according to their need; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the examination and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MONANTY):

(a) to (c). The Government consider that one of the methods of holding price line of essential commodities to a normal level is to expand the public distribution system.

The procurement, storage and supply of foodgrains sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils and controlled cloth is being handled by

various public sector organisations, like Food Corporation of India, the Public Sector Oil Corporations, State Trading Corporation and the National Co-operative Consumers Federation. It is, therefore, not felt necessary to set up a Central Civil Supplies Corporation for procurement and buffer stocking of the various commodities.

### **Demonstration by employees of T. F. A. I**

1787. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Trade Fair Authority held a demonstration on 3rd February in front of the Administrative Block at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi against the non-implementation of accepted demands by the management; and

(b) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A handful of the employees of the Trade Fair Authority of India held a meeting in the campus of the Administrative Building without proper permission. Five of the employees addressed the gathering making derogatory speeches and raised abusive slogans against the management.

### **Number of cases of Parle group of companies under adjudication in the office of Collector of customs**

1788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of Parle Group of companies are under adjudication in the office of collector of customs and if so, full details thereof;

(b) the estimated amount due from them;

(c) by what time they are likely to be finally decided; and

(d) action contemplated by Government for settling the cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (d). The question appears to pertain to cases of the violation of Customs Law by the Parle Group of Companies and the consequent adjudication by the Collectors of Customs. No such cases against

the said Group of Companies are pending adjudication.

However, a number of show-cause-cum-demand notices alleging under-valuation of the excisable goods produced by the Parle Group of companies have been issued and these cases are under adjudication by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay.

### **News-item Captioned "Paper Supplier Trapped in Income-Tax net"**

1789. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI H.N. GOWDA:  
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will to Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Paper Supplier trapped in income-tax net" appearing in Indian Express dated 3rd February, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the alleged supplier of inferior quality paper to the Government printing press in Nasik has amassed illegal wealth to the tune of crores of rupees;

(c) if so, details of irregularities having come to the notice of Income Tax Department; and

(d) action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI, SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation made by the Income-tax Department show that the supplier of paper to the India Government Security Press, Nasik has made substantial profits from supply of paper. It has also been found that he owns a big house at Bilaspur and two flats at Nagpur. There are also materials from which it can be reasonably presumed that a flat is being maintained by him in Bombay in a fictitious name.

(c) The seized documents, *prima facie* indicate that with a view to evading income-tax and wealth tax, the real supplier of paper had floated a dummy concern at Nagpur. This benami person although is supposed to be the owner of business was actually dealing with waste papers and had no say in the matter of negotiation and supply of paper to the Security Press;

(d) Appropriate action under the Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in this case.

### News-Report captioned "Income-tax Men Dig out A 'Dead' Assessee"

1790. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Indian Express of 29-1-1981 captioned "Income Tax men dig out a 'dead' assessee";

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Income Tax authorities against the assessee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Statement 'A'

(c) The matter is still under investigation.

#### Statement 'A'

Investigations by the Income-tax Department show that one Shri Gopi Chand was carrying on business as proprietor of M/s Anil Trading Co. and M/s Frontier Traders in the assumed name of Shri Hem Suri. It was also found that he was doing business in various other names such as M/s Raj Trading, M/s K.V. Corpn., M/s Satish Chand & Co. and M/s G.K. Trading Co. In connection with the verification of certain loans given by Shri Hem Suri, the Income-tax Deptt. wanted to examine Shri Suri. He had appeared before an officer of the Department on 8-12-1980 but subsequently failed to appear before him for further examination. When the officer tried to contact him at the residential address given by him, he found that the address given was fictitious. When an attempt was made to contact him at the business premises at the address given, it was informed by one of the employees that the business was owned by one Shri Gopi Chand. At the business premises, the officer found a telegram dated 14-10-1980 sent from Meerut intimating that Shri Hem Suri had expired. The telegram did not indicate the address of the sender. The officers of the Income-tax Deptt. thereafter tried to contact Shri Gopi Chand at his residence and found to their utter surprise that Shri Gopi Chand was none other than person who had appeared as Hem Suri on 8-12-1980. From the residence of Shri Gopi Chand the officers found photostat copies of telegram together with a death certificate of Shri Hem Suri issued by the Medical Officer, Municipal Board, Meerut showing that Shri Hem Suri, S/O Shri Chet Ram aged 38 years, had expired on 13-8-1980. He was reported to have died of T. B. The officers also found the account books of Shri Hem Suri relating to the year 1971-72 and noted that the hand writing of Shri Gopi Chand tallied with Shri Hem Suri.

### Security Measures in Delhi Banks

1791. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate money security measures are lacking in Delhi Banks;

(b) whether lack of such money security measures leads to easy robberies;

(c) if so, details of banks which do not have alarm wired into the nearest police station, no close circuit television, no photo-electric 'trip alarms' no time locks measures the basic money security measures; and

(d) action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). All banks have their own internal security arrangements which include provision of strong rooms under joint custody for overnight storage of cash, protective enclosures for cashiers who receive or pay cash at the counters, armed escorts for cash in transit armed guards at certain branches and electrically operated alarms in some big branches. Though these are considered adequate by the banks, they are reviewed from time to time, in the light of their experience and in consultation with local police and strengthened wherever necessary.

(c) None of the Public Sector banks in Delhi have installed modern security safeguards such as close circuit television photo electric "trip alarms" alarms wired into the nearest police station or time lock measures, as the cost of installing and maintaining these devices would be substantial. Punjab National Bank has alone installed a Photo-electric 'trip alarm' in one of its branches.

(d) While banks make all reasonable security arrangements, Robbery being a subject of Law and Order, Government expects the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such robberies are prevented.

### Budget Estimates of Trade Fair Authority of India

1792. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the budget estimates of the Trade Fair Authority of India for the current financial year;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far;

(c) the sources of income of the Trade Fair Authority of India and amounts realised ; and

(d) how the Trade Fair Authority of India proposes to meet the short-fall if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSEHD ALAM KHAN):

(a) The revised estimate of the Trade Fair Authority of India for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 621.23 lakh.

(b) The estimated expenditure upto December, 1980 is Rs. 389.59 lakh.

(c) The main receipt of the Authority is from the grant-in-aid from the Government for which a provision of Rs. 422.88 lakh exists for the year 1980-81. Besides the Authority earns and retains revenue from space rent etc. for fairs organised in India and abroad, subscription and advertisements in commercial publications and gate money. The estimated income upto December, 1980 from sources other than grant-in-aid from the Government is Rs. 103.64 lakh.

(d) The excess of expenditure over income if any, will be met out of the reserve fund of the Authority.

#### Higher Rate of Interest on Provident Fund

1793. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to pay a higher rate of interest on the Provident Fund of Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) & (b). The rates of interest on provident funds of Central Government employees were stepped up by 1/2 per cent from 1-4-1980. The revised rates are :

(i) on accumulations upto  
Rs. 25,000/- 8 1/2% per annum

(ii) on balances in excess of  
Rs. 25,000/- 8% per annum

In addition, the subscribers are entitled to incentive bonus at the rate of one per

cent on the entire balance at their credit in case they have not withdrawn any amount from their provident fund accumulations during the preceding 5 years.

#### Evasion of Tax by Textile Manufacturing Companies

1794. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that huge amount of tax is evaded by major textile manufacturing companies by declaring blended yarn as cotton ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to plug the loopholes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) & (b). The information is being collected from the field formations and the reply will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Levy of Income-Tax on Tea Estates of West Bengal

1795. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the income of the tea gardens has been declared by the Supreme Court to be wholly agricultural income ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has decided to levy income tax on the 40 per cent of the income of West Bengal tea estates ;

(c) if so, on what basis ; and

(d) would it not run counter to the Supreme Court judgements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) :

(a) The Supreme Court in its decision in the case of Commissioner of Sales Tax, Lucknow vs. D.S. Bist & Sons, Nanital (1980) AIR SC 169 dealt with the question whether tea manufactured and sold is 'agricultural produce' for the purposes of Law relating to Sales Tax in force in U.P. This decision has no bearing on the question as to what constitutes agricultural income for the purposes of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) & (c). Income tax is levied on income derived from sale of tea grown and manufactured by seller in India under Rule 8(1) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Rule 8(1) says that income derived from

sale of tea grown, manufactured and sold in India shall be computed as if it were income from business and 40% of such income is leviable to tax.

(d) In view of the answers to the preceding paras, answer to this part of the question does not arise.

**बिहार के बैंकों में गोलमाल के मामले**

1796. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के अधिकांश बैंकों में हर महीने छोटी और बड़ी दोनों प्रकार का गोल माल होता रहता है और ऋणों के भुगतान में भी बैंकों के अधिकारी अनियमितताएं बरतते रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार में सी०बी०आई० के पास गत कई महीनों में जांच के लिए आने वाले मामलों में 75 प्रतिशत मामले बैंक अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये गोलमाल और अनियमितताओं के हैं;

(ग) गत तीन महीनों के पंजीकृत ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) दोषी अधिकारियों की जिनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई की गयी है, संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री भगन भाई बरोट) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980 के दौरान इसकी पटना शाखा में दर्ज किए गए 45 मामलों में से केवल 19 मामले बैंकों से संबंधित थे। इसलिए, बैंकों से संबंधित मामले लगभग कुल 42 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की पटना शाखा द्वारा नवम्बर, 1980 दिसम्बर, 1980 तथा जनवरी, 1981 के महीनों के दौरान, दर्ज किए गए मामलों में से 4 बैंकों से संबंधित हैं।

(घ) इन 19 मामलों में से, 14 मामलों की जांच/पूछताछ, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जानी बाकी है। बाकी के 5 मामलों के संबंध में, जांच पूरी की जा चुकी है तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा उचित कार्यवाही की सिफारिश कर दी गई है। इन पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

#### Representation from Shoddy Manufacturers' Associations

1797. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Shoddy Manufacturers' Association;

(b) if so, their demands ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on it ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). The Shoddy Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, has been representing from time to time on the various problems of shoddy woollen industry. A deputation of the representatives of the Association had also called on Commerce Minister on the 8th October, 1980, when the position in respect of many of their problems was explained to them. Some of their main demands and the position in respect of them are given in the Annexure.



## Statement

*Main demands made from time to time by the Shoddy Manufacturers' Association, Bombay and position in respect of them*

S. No.	Demands	Present Position
1.	Allocation of Powerlooms to shoddy spinning units.	The deputationists were informed on 8th Oct., 1980 that the question may be decided after the Textile Policy is finalised.
2.	Purchase of Shoddy woollen blankets ('C' Type) by the Defence Services.	The Association was advised to take up the matter with the Defence Authorities.
3.	Distribution of Cheap Shoddy blankets, knitwear etc. through National Cooperative Consumers Federation to revive demand for Shoddy products.	The matter is under consideration.
4.	Export of blankets under bilateral Trade Agreement with the USSR and other Socialist countries and enhancement of Cash Compensatory Assistance to boost exports.	Efforts to include the shoddy blankets in the Trade Plan with the USSR for 1981-82 have not succeeded. The other issue is under consideration.
5.	Reduction in rates of demurrage for woollen rags at Ports.	Matter has been taken up with Bombay Port Trust Authorities to expedite a decision.
6.	Steps to prevent smuggling of garments from Bangladesh.	The matter was intimated to the Ministry of Finance who have brought it to the notice of the concerned Customs Formations for necessary action.
7.	Import duty on shoddy raw material should be completely exempted. Earlier, the Association had pleaded for maintaining the duty at 5%.	The import duty on shoddy rags/wool waste has already been reduced from 25% to 5% <i>ad valorem</i> since July, 1979.
8.	Exemption from Excise Duty in respect of blankets valued at Rs. 60/- or less.	The deputationists were informed on 8th October, 1980 that this might not be acceptable from the point of view of administrative complexities.
9.	Modification of delicensing scheme for spinning in woollen industry to prevent other sectors from spinning shoddy yarn.	The deputationists were informed on 8th October, 1980 that it would not be possible to withdraw the concession extended to non-shoddy sector. While they should seek legitimate assistance for their own growth, they should cease to reply on the negative policy that such growth can be achieved only by freezing growth in other sectors.
10.	Setting up of handloom units in States for consumption of shoddy yarn.	Development Commissioner (Handlooms) is looking into the possibilities of the proposal. Reaction of the State Governments is awaited.
11.	Duty on raw materials for shoddy industry against REP imports licences be totally abolished.	Exporters of shoddy items can take advantage of the Advance Licensing Scheme for import of raw material for export purposes.
12.	Issue of detention Certificates by the Customs for mutilation period of woollen rags in Docks.	This point does not have much practical significance not because woollen rags consignments are being generally mutilated without any delay.



### Proposal to amend the Essential Commodities Act

1798. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-  
JARY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have shelved the proposal to amend the Essential Commodities Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) :  
(a) & (b). No, Sir. Necessary Bill has already been introduced in the current session of Rajya Sabha on 24th February, 1981.

### Central Excise Evasion Cases Noticed in Non-Mechanised Middle Sector of Match Industry in Sivakasi

1799. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of central excise evasion cases found out in the non-mechanised middle sector of match industry in Sivakasi during the past three years ;

(b) the names of persons involved in such excise evasion cases ; and

(c) whether recently in the last quarter of 1980 an industrialist of middle sector match industry in Sivakasi was arrested on the charge of excise evasion and if so, the details of the case, including the name of the industrialist arrested and the action taken on his firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) The yearwise break up of cases detected during the last three years is—

1978	.	.	.	.	4 cases
1979	.	.	.	.	8 cases
1980	.	.	.	.	7 cases.

(b) Names of the persons involved, yearwise are :—

1978

S/Shri

1. Duraisamy

2. Murugesan

3. S.K. Sundararajan

4. A. Kaliappa Nadar.

1979

S/Shri

1. M.S.D. Moorthy (2 cases)

2. M/s. Kadambari Match Industry (A partnership firm with four partners viz. V.A.P. Sivakasi, S. Suganandam, S. Sivanandam and S. Yoganandam)

3. J. Kristi

4. M.K. Ganesan (2 cases)

5. Kanagaraj

6. Kaliappa Nadar

1980

1. Smt. Vasanthi

2. Shri G. Kadiresan

3. Shri Jayarajan

4. Shri K.R. Gurusamy

5. Shri V. Meera

6. Shri M.S. Murugesan

7. Shri P.S. Dharamarajan and four accomplices viz. Smt. D. Kaliswari, Smt. T.C. Manonmani, Shri V. Venkatasamy and Shri M.S. Murugesan.

(c) No, Sir. The question of supplying details does not arise.

### Reduction in Air Fare from Agartala to Calcutta

1800. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal from the State Government of Tripura to reduce the plane-fare from Agartala to Calcutta ;

(b) what are the details of the proposal of the State Government of Tripura ;

(c) whether Government propose accepting the proposal of the State Government keeping in view the lack of communication,

geographical position and economic hardship of Tripura people and reduce the fare as proposed; and:

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal are :

Not to increase Calcutta/Agartala fares due to the recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel.

Consider a reduction in existing level of Fuel-Surcharge on Calcutta-Agartala sector.

(c) and (d). There has been no increase in the Fuel Surcharge on Calcutta-Agartala fares due to the recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel. The fares in the Eastern region including Calcutta-Agartala sector are cheaper than those prevailing in the rest of country and no further reduction thereon is possible.

12 Hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT. CALLING ATTENTION ETC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now papers laid on the Table.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, there are two points which I would like to make. The first point is that a large number of Members of Parliament are sitting in *dharna* outside the Prime Minister's residence.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have a point of order. Sir, under what rule is he raising this point ? Has he taken the permission of the Chair ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have taken the permission of the Chair. I have written to the Chair in this connection, long before Mr. Lakkappa came into the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has taken the permission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have written to the Chair long before Shri Lakkappa came into the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already written to me and I have permitted him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : As I was saying, a large number of Members of Parliament belonging to several parties are sitting in *dharna* outside the Prime Minister's house. This *dharna* is in connection with the public sector employees strike which has not yet been settled. I would very much urge through you to the Government that the Government does take some initiative, before things really get out of hands and bring about a settlement in this matter.

I would also like to know from you what has happened to the call attention motion that I gave on the situation in Nagaland. The situation is supposed to be, according to inspired stories that are being put out by this Government, very explosive there. I have reasons to believe that they want to topple the Government in Nagaland. You know, Sir, the situation in the North-Eastern region is becoming very explosive. They have created problems in Manipur and now in Nagaland they want to create problems. If you do not admit my calling attention, at least I would like an assurance from the Government that they would do nothing that would bring about any destabilisation in the North-Eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak to the Speaker.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not take more than one or two minutes.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा ।

गुजरात से एक टेलीग्राम आया है, जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं और आप की इजाजत से रखूँगी भी दूंगा :—

"Harijans in Ahmedabad city and in many towns of Gujarat State are attacked Police protection, failed. Many Harijans killed, houses looted and burnt. They are departing residences living them alone. Helpless harijans in villages of the State also attacked and terrorised. Lives in danger. Innocent harijans are arrested on the so called say of caste Hindus to create

†† The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

terror. Request immediate protection to prevent further damage." . . . .  
(Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। आप ने दो मिनट कहा है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is over now.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सिर्फ यह कहता हूँ कि बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह तय हो गया है कि इस पर डिस्कशन होगा। इस में दो राय नहीं हैं लेकिन जिस ढंग से समस्या जटिल होती जा रही है, मैं यहां पार्लियामेंटरी एफयर्स मिनिस्टर से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर तुरन्त डिस्कशन करवाइए। आपने वह दिया है कि डिस्कशन होगा लेकिन जितनी जल्दी हो सके, करवाइए। आप ने एग्री किया है, आप डिस्कशन करवाइए। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Parulekar.

MANY HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is also a member of the opposition. Why can't you all sit down?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhajharpur) : On a point of order, Si.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Under Article 355 of the Constitution. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked the hon. Members that during the zero hour, they should speak one by one so that I may also understand the problems that you present before this House, and the people from the press..

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you have to sit down, even though you may be a former Home Minister. I am giving a chance for one or two minutes to hon. Members. Let the problems of the people be known to this House and the people of India. Therefore, should you not help yourself? Why this point of order? You are wasting time of the House.

3963 Rs.—8.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Under Article 355 of the Constitution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order under the Constitution. Under the rules of the House only. You can do that.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Under rule 60. The Constitution is above the rules. I have the rules book.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are wasting time.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am not wasting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't other opposition Members take care of him? I am trying to give a chance to every one.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You might have heard by this time my submission. Rule 60 provides me an opportunity. I am speaking in English for your convenience. I had given notice of an adjournment motion on the Gujarat question. Hon. Speaker has intimated me that that notice has been rejected. Rule 60 provides me an opportunity to make my submission to you. So, I was under (Interruption) I am on a point of order; and you should listen to my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: No. You have not understood. Unless I submit, how can you understand? Read Article 355 of the Constitution. It says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and in internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

That is really my submission, viz. that the Gujarat Government is not running the Government according to the provisions of the Constitution; and it is a party to this disturbance. That is my submission. You must listen to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I rule the point of order as out of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You go on interfering. No, no. That is not the duty of the Speaker. You have to protect the individual Members. You have to protect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to protect, but you don't want to be protected.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I want to be protected. The Gujarat Government is not only not running the State Government according to the provisions of the Constitution.\*\* (*Interruptions*) Therefore, that Government should be dismissed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Therefore, an impartial judicial enquiry should be instituted. That is my contention. Therefore, will you please listen to me for 2 minutes?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, with regard to Gujarat affairs, we had already discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee, and the Speaker was agreeable for a discussion. Why are you raising all these things?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Riots have spread to mofussil area.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have not concluded my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have not concluded. You have to hear me. What is this? (*Interruptions*) I will not sit down. I will obey you if you give me 2 minutes' time to conclude. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know the rule. I have ruled your point of order as out of order.

Whatever Mr Mandal says will not go on record. Mr Parulekar. They are all without my permission. They will not go on record. what Mr Parulekar raises will go on record. Except what Mr. Parulekar says, nothing will go on record. Now Mr Parulekar.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Parulekar: You carry on. It will be recorded. You carry:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Before I make my point I want to correct one thing. My name is Parulekar and not 'Parlokar'.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry. You also pronounce some South Indian names like us, That is the difficulty.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The point I want to submit is that I have given an adjournment motion with reference to the reported news on the Nagaland situation, and it is reported that a civil war between the anti-national and national forces is in the offing and that is what has been reported by the office bearers of congress (I) to the Prime Minister. We also find that the political atmosphere in the state has been so vitiated as to make insurgent activities easier. And in the forces established by the Government insurgents are there. A very serious situation has arisen. Therefore, I have given an Adjournment Motion I have been told that the Adjournment Motion has been rejected. I seek your ruling on this particular point.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can meet the speaker in his Chamber.

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR: You please give me two minutes not more. This is a very important position. I seek your ruling. We have been always told that our Adjournment Motions are rejected. But I invite your attention to Rule 56 and that is my point of order which I am raising. When I had been told that my Adjournment Motion has been rejected I refer to Rule 56 and the interpretation of Rule 56 given by the Hon. Speaker in the year 1956. I invite your attention to the Lok Sabha Debates No. 2 dated 9-8-1956 on pages 2547-2553. If the Adjournment Motion given by the hon. member is not in order, then alone the speaker can reject the Adjournment Motion in the Chamber. on any other ground if it has to be rejected he has to mention it in the House and permit the speaker to speak. May I read the ruling of the hon. Speaker? It says:

"Where however, the Speaker is satisfied that the notice of an Adjournment Motion is *Prima facie* inadmissible he refuses his consent without bringing the matter before the House and the member concerned is informed of the Speaker's decision."

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I have not been informed that my Adjournment Motion is not in order. It further says :

"Where it is a border line case or the Speaker is not in possession of full facts to decide the admissibility of a notice, he may mention in the House the receipt of the motion and after hearing a brief statement from the member or the Minister concerned, give his decision on merit."

My Adjournment Motion has not been rejected on the ground that it is not in accordance with the rules. Therefore, I seek a ruling from the Chair. When this ruling is there you cannot reject my Adjournment Motion on any other ground except the ground that it is not in accordance with the rules. I have not been told that it is not in accordance with the rules. This is a precedent of this particular House; and you and all of us are bound by this particular decision. I seek a decision on this particular point because we are always told by some officer of the Speaker's office that our Adjournment Motion is rejected; that is not in accordance with the rules and the precedent laid down by your honourable predecessor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now you have said. Your Adjournment Motion has been withheld by the Speaker.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On many occasions in this House, it had been told or according to the rules, the speaker does not explain the things inside the House with regard to withholding of your Adjournment Motion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Has it been withheld?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Speaker in his Chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is withheld. (Interruptions) I take it that it has been withheld, not rejected. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not given the consent.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Has it been withheld? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Not rejected:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore he need not give the reasons. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many of the hon. members, have given Adjournment Motions, and they have been withheld by the Speaker. That is the record available before me. If anybody is not satisfied with the decision of the Speaker, I shall most humbly request every member, without wasting the time of the House, to meet the Speaker in his Chamber tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my request and I am doing.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not given his consent for all the Adjournment Motions. You can meet the Speaker tomorrow. I am going to the next item on the Agenda. Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRIGENDUM TO REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1978-79, NOTIFICATION RE. MINING LEASES GRANTED BEFORE ENFORCEMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMDT. ACT, 1972, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRIES, RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA AND JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : Sir on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A 'Corrigendum' (Hindi and English versions) to the Review by the Government on the Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1978-79 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/81].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 213 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1981 specifying the date within which all mining leases granted before the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1972, if in force at such commencement, shall be brought into conformity with the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder, under subsection (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.



[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1949/81].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1950/81].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1951/81].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARDS BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, AND RUBBER BOARD KOTTAYAM, 1978-79, WITH STATEMENT FOR RELAY AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1952/81].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1953/81].

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1954/81].

CENTRAL EXCISE (4TH AUDIT) RULES, 1981, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF THE CENTRAL GOVT. (PUBLIC ENTERPRISES SURVEY), 1979-80.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1981 under sub-section(2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1955/81].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G.S.R. 68(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum authorising Industrial Adviser or Additional Industrial Adviser of D.G.T.D. as one of the specified authority competent to issue essentiality certificate in place of Director General, Technical Department in terms of noti-



fication No. 179-Customs dated the 4th September, 1980.

(ii) G.S.R. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum authorising Industrial Adviser or Additional Industrial Adviser of D.G.T.D. as the specified authority competent to issue essentiality certificate in place of Director General, Technical Development in terms of Notification No. 231-Customs dated the 27th November, 1980.

(iii) G.S.R. 74(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of benefit of the concessional customs duty to the recipients of the medals and trophies in Philatelic Exhibitions.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1956/81].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the whole of the duty of excise leviable on 'sterilised milstone' also.

(ii) G.S.R. 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the whole of excise duty leviable on cinematograph films when cleared direct from the laboratory for use only for restricted archival study or record and reference purposes.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1957/81].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1979-80. (Volumes I to III). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1958/81].

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd December,

1980, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1981, with the following amendments :—

### Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 9, for the word "Thirty First" the word "Thirty second" be substituted.

### Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 14, for the figure "1980" the figure "1981" be substituted.

### The Schedule

(3) That at page 26, line 1, for the word "beneficiation" the word "benefication" be substituted.

'I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1981.'

## AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

SECRETARY: Sir I lay on the Table of the House the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments.

## SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

# COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

## FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(1) Fourth Report—Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Bank of India.

(2) Fifth Report—Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) On the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum,) Reservation for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries & Pipelines Division).

(3) Sixth Report—Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern Railway and award of petty contracts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern Railway.

12.18 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.  
—Contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those things that are mentioned without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things will not go on record. Mr. Halder. Only your speech will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make a personal appeal to all the hon. Members to kindly co-operate.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am so sorry.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things will not go on record, because they are without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention. Shri Halder.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, if you go through the proceedings, you will find that you yourself have said it. Shri Shastri is right. You said that we will not waste the time of the House—I do not want to raise any controversy—that those who have given notice, you will allow them one or two minutes. My suggestion is that you give one or two minutes to those who have given notice and finish the matter. I do not want any time. I am not raising any matter.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you go against your own ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only to those who have given notice of adjournment motions....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already requested those who have tabled adjournment motions—that is also in the proceedings—and on which the Speaker has withheld his constant, they can meet the Speaker in the Chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will take one hour. if I permit all....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please ask them. I will read all the adjournment motions and I will announce all the decisions taken by the Speaker. Will they keep quiet, and then meet the Speaker? Are they prepared? Then, please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I am on a point of order. When the House is in session, major policy deviations of changes

should not be taken without the House being taken into confidence. We have a system or convention that a statement is made by the Minister whenever there is a very important deviation from or change in policy. According to newspapers, Government have decided to go in for a huge amount of purchase of armaments from the United States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this very important issue you have not written to the Speaker and you have not asked my permission. So, I am not permitting it. You have not written to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I am on a point of order. You are perhaps aware that there is a specific rule in the Rules of Procedure that the Speaker need not announce the adjournment motion in the House and give reasons.... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Are you challenging the ruling of the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is on a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What I understand from you is that you are going to read out those adjournment motions here in the House. It will create a bad precedent. If this has to be done, this has to be done by the Rules Committee. If the House wants and if the Presiding Officer wants there are various methods by which this can be resorted to. I humbly request you that this should not be agreed to. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The difficulty arises if a Member is allowed to bring before this hon. House anything to which there is no opportunity for the Government to reply.... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But confusion is created.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :... My humble request is that such points should not be allowed to be raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. He has not given it in writing. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : You have ruled that you will be reading all the adjournment motions. When the hon. Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil was in that Chair and he had given a ruling in accordance with the rules that there could not be any discussion on the ruling given by the Chair....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given a ruling. You must be fair to me. I have asked if, instead of everyone getting up, they would be satisfied.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand that there has been no precedent like this. I do not want to break the convention.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Where is the question of precedent ? It is your discretion. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
रूल 60 के तहत आपको अधिकार है पढ़ने का । आप देखें :

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

So, there is no bar. उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस नियम के अनुसार आपको पढ़ने का अधिकार है ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You please read our adjournment motions one by one. This is our request. We will not speak further.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : My point of order is this. In this very House, there are innumerable records that whenever the adjournment motions are not allowed, each of the Members who have given notice for the adjournment motions, must be allowed to speak one or two minutes. This has been the convention and practice. You cannot brush this aside. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to break any practice or convention. This thing, what I have just now said, has to be discussed in the Rules Committee or Business Advisory Committee and a decision can be taken. I request all of you to take your seats. Now Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to break any practice.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Earlier you said that you would read out. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to break any convention or practice.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be discussed and we can arrive at a decision in the Rules Committee. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA (Bombay South) : You have already given your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, it is wrong. I have not given my ruling. See the record. I have not given my ruling.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given my ruling. I want to make it very clear. Mr. K.C. Halder.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I want to make it very clear, I do not want to break any convention or practice, which is being followed by the House. What I have just now said has to be discussed in the Rules Committee and the BAC. Then a decision can be taken. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : There is no obligation from the Chair that the adjournment motions given by the Members should be read out in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That can be discussed in the Committee. That is what I have said. I do not want to break any practice or convention. Now, the Calling Attention. Shri Halder.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I am quoting from Kaul and Shakh-dhar... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Halder.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these things will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told that it has to be discussed in the business Advisory Committee and also in the Rules Committee. I do not want to break any convention. I make it very clear.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to budge an inch. Nothing doing. Already half-an-hour is over.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these things will not go on record. It is not going on record. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will also not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to take any action against my own colleagues. *(Interruptions)*. I am not going to take any action. I know that I would gain your good will. . . . *(Interruptions)*. I know. I will not take any drastic action against my own colleagues. Now, Mr. Halder.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I have a solution. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down. He comes out with a solution. *(Interruptions)*. Please allow another Member of the Opposition. Please sit down. He wants to suggest a solution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you are perfectly right that you are under no obligation to read out the adjournment motions. But, Sir, you are also under no obligation not to read them out. Both are there. I agree with you that this matter should be discussed at some stage in the Business

Advisory Committee and the Rules Committee. What has happened is that you made a statement, 'If I read out, will you all keep quiet?' That is what you said :

AN HON. MEMBER : It was a commitment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is not a commitment. There was no commitment. You said, 'If I read it out, will you all keep quiet?' We all said, 'We will keep quiet'. Then something happened. Now, I would say for the future, what you say can be set out for discussion in the Business Advisory Committee and the Rules Committee. But for today you make it a special case and read out all this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you sit down? You all please sit down. Let Mr. Somnath Chatterjee speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you made an observation to that effect as has been mentioned. But it is true also that there has been some convention or practice of not reading it out. But may I make a request to you? The other day you allowed those hon. Members who have given notices of adjournment motions to speak one or two words on them. Likewise, let them speak now, so that they may get an opportunity for one or two minutes to make submissions on them as you yourself allowed the other day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I accept. I accept the suggestion of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who is also on the Panel of Chairman, and I accept that such of those who have given notices of adjournment motions shall be allowed to say for one or two minutes, within one or two minutes.

SHRI PASHEED MASOOD: (Saharanpur): Are you allowing us on your own or on the instructions of the ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not cast aspersions.

(Interruptions)

Those who have given any Adjournment Motion may please speak for one or two minutes. Do not go into the details of the Adjournment Motion.

श्री आर. एन राकेश (चैल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि उन के यहां थाने नीलाम होते हैं। दिल्ली

के बारे में यही शिकायत है, हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में भी यही शिकायत है। मेरा आप के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सरकार बहुमत में है, बहुत सा नाज़ायज काम कर रही है, इस पर भी कानूनी बर्का पहना दे ताकि बहुत सारा रवेन्यू इकट्ठा कर सके। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अभी जो पैसा प्राइवेट में जा रहा है, कानूनी जमा हो जायगा तो यह राष्ट्र के पास आयेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram-avatar Shastri. All others may please sit down.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज 27 फरवरी है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mani Ram Bagri, do you want to speak on Adjournment Motion? (Interruptions)

Now Shri Mani Ram Bagri. Others may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one minute.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am speaking. Please allow me.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन के बहुत सारे सदस्य और साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान की सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन्स के बहुत सारे लीडर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर के सामने धरना दे रहे हैं। उन की मांग है कि जो बंगलौर में . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been told by Shri George.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You just allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already told that. Do not repeat it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am saying something else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : From different angle.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं डिफरेंट ऐंगल से कह रहा हूं। उस में संसद सदस्य भी हैं और सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन्स के लीडर भी हैं, वह धरना दे रहे हैं। उनकी मांग है कि बंगलौर में 2 महीने से ज्यादा से जो सरकारी कारखानों के मजदूरों की



[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हड़ताल चल रही है उस में सरकार इंटर-  
वीन करे, समझौता कराए, उन की मांगों पर  
विचार करे और साथ ही जो लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस  
कारपोरेशन के 43 हजार मजदूर मांग कर  
रहे हैं, उन के बारे में जो अधिनियम  
लाया गया है उस पर बात न हो, उस को  
सरकार विद्वष्ट करे, इन मांगों को ले कर  
बैं धरना पर हैं, 3 मार्च को पूरे देश में  
डिमांस्ट्रेशन होगा और 11 मार्च को पूरे  
देश के सरकारी कारखानों के कर्मचारियों की  
हड़ताल होगी। तो यह सिचुएशन बड़ी  
सीरियस है। हाथ से निकल सकती  
है ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All  
that had been discussed. ((Interruptions))

You are wasting the time of the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसलिए  
आखिरी निवेदन है कि सरकार कोई वक्तव्य  
इस सदन के सामने दे ताकि वे लोग संतुष्ट  
हो सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, yes,  
you are going into the details of it. Do not  
go into the details.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय दिल्ली में  
और उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रष्टाचार थानों में और  
पुलिस में इस सीमा तक बढ़ गया है।\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are  
you going into all these details ?

((Interruptions))

See, these are not allegations. Ad-  
journment Motion....

((Interruptions))

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP :  
This is my Adjournment Motion. I  
will speak on the Adjournment Motion.

जब कि पूरी व्यवस्था ला ऐंड आर्डर  
की उन थानों से तय होती है।\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am  
very sorry. You have to maintain deco-  
rum. You have already made your  
point.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : नीचे से  
ले कर ऊपर तक सरकारी कार्यालय  
भ्रष्टाचार फैला रहे हैं तो कैसे सरकार का  
शासन चलेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you  
not know any other way of telling things ?  
You have already made your point.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur. (Interruptions)  
He has already spoken. One of you can  
speak. Why everybody ? Everybody can-  
not speak.

If there is any incriminating remark or  
an allegation. I will remove that from  
the record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr.  
Bagri by his behaviour is disgracing the  
dignity of the House. You please ask  
him why he is standing like this. You  
please ask him to resume his seat.

((Interruptions))

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :  
बागड़ी साहब बाद में अपनी बात कहें,  
आपने मुझे एलाऊ किया है तो आप मेरी  
बात को सुनिए।

मैंने आप के पास एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन  
दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में निरन्तर अपराध  
बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।\*\*

अभी वाराणसी के अन्दर एक पुवारी  
कला संखा गांव है जहां 47 पिछड़े वर्ग के  
लोगों के मकान फूंक दिए गए। सात सौ  
लोग बेघर-बार कर दिए गए हैं।  
छः लाख रुपये मूल्य का कपड़ा,



मोती बनाने को मगोन, सायकिल, ट्रॉजिस्टर, गहने, आदि लूट लिये गये। जो कपड़ा लत्ता सरकार की ओर से बांटने के लिए दिया गया है उसको मजिस्ट्रेट लेकर घूम रहे हैं, दे नहीं रहे हैं। मुआवजा भी गलत लगाया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a State matter. You please ask an MLA to raise it in the Assembly.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार करें और अबिलम्ब वहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य-वाही करावायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken about 45 minutes.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The law and order situation is out of hand. I have given an adjournment motion on Nagaland situation. The situation is getting out of hand. Therefore, the Government of India must intervene immediately and make a statement on that.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले के गांव के अन्दर पुलिस के पांच जवानों ने चार हरिजन युवतियों के साथ उनके घरों के अन्दर घुस कर .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a State subject. You please ask an MLA to raise it in the Assembly.

श्री फूल चन्द \* वर्मा : हरिजन आदिवासियों के मामले पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो सकती है। हरिजन युवतियों के साथ जो बलात्कार हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा का अवसर आपको देना चाहिए और मामले की पूरी तहकीकात की जानी चाहिए।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur) : I have given notice under rule 377....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You meet the Speaker in his chamber.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं सिच्युएशन की ग्रैविटी और अर्जेंसी की डैफनीशन जानना चाहता हूं। गुजरात के जो हालात हैं उससे ज्यादा ग्रेव और अर्जेंट सिच्युएशन कोई और दूसरी हो नहीं सकती है। वहां रोजाना गोलियां चल रही हैं और रोज 4-5 लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। आपने वायदा किया था कि इस पर डिस्कशन एलाऊ करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक एलाऊ नहीं किया है, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को रेजेक्ट कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आपका क्या फसला है वह आप बतला दें।

شری رشید مسعود : میں سچو ایشن کی گریوٹی اور ارجینسی کی ڈیفینیشن جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔ گجرات کی جو حالت ہے اس سے زیادہ گریو اور ارجینٹ سچو ایشن کوئی اور دوسری ہو نہیں سکتی ہے۔ وہاں روزانہ گولیاں چل رہی ہیں اور روز ۴-۵ لوگ مارے جا رہے ہیں۔ آپ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ اس پر ڈسکشن آلو کریں گے لیکن ابھی تک آلو نہیں کیا ہے ایڈجورنمنٹ موشن کو ریجیکٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے آپ کا کیا فیصلہ ہے وہ آپ بتلا دیں۔

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : There is a serious situation in the north-east. The question of giving more autonomy to those States should be considered seriously by the Government.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : (Jhanjharpur) : May I know, whatever I have said, whether you have expunged from the proceedings ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER you are speaking on an adjournment motion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : Yes. I am speaking on an adjournment motion. I am reading from the Constitution....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only on the adjournment motion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : I am on the adjournment motion. I have given notice of an adjournment motion. You see the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't bring in Constitution and all that. You please speak on the adjournment motion. I have only allowed that.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : My point is that there is article 355 of the Constitution and it is regarding the duty of the Union Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you to speak other than on the adjournment motion. Please come to the point proper.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : I am only on that point. First you listen and then you decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please, only on adjournment motion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : It is on the adjournment motion on Gujarat.

Article 355 reads :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance...."

I am on 'internal disturbance'. In Gujarat there is internal disturbance. If not, what else is the definition of 'internal disturbance'? This disturbance has been going on since a month, from 27th January, today is 27th February. There is practically a civil war. Every day people are being killed and stabbed; there is arson. So, I want to give notice of an Adjournment Motion that sooner the State Government is dismissed the better.\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard you.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL \*\*  
Moreover, this is the mistake....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mandal, every time you speak, you also see the press gallery. That is the difficulty.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : I never do it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must see me.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : The trouble is, you do not allow me. Please bear with me for only two minutes; I will finish.

\*\*Moreover, the Minister from here, the Central Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any incriminating or derogatory remarks against a State Government need not be recorded.

He should not make such a statement.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : It should come on record; it has come on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL :  
Therefore, I demand this....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Your remark was that he was looking to the press gallery. Is he precluded? Is he prohibited from looking up?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not contradicted. Why do you contradict? Mr. Mandal and myself are very good friends. He has taken it as something good about it. He has not contradicted. He is doing it.

Now, Mr. Bagri. He is the last.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको जवान तो आपके पास होनी चाहिए। आज हमारा सबाल उठाने का कोई विचार नहीं था, क्योंकि आप बैठे थे। लेकिन जब आपने वचन दिया था, तब फिर आप वचनभंगी हो गए, तो उसका प्रायश्चित्त मैं कहूंगा या आप करेंगे।

दूसरी अजब यह है कि इस सदन के अन्दर बहुत सी बातें ऐसी चलती हैं, जो न उधर शोभा देती हैं और न इधर शोभा देती हैं। आपने जो मुझे अनुमति दी है, उसके आधार पर मैं कहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र

के सामने एक भारी संकट है, जिसके लिए मैंने काम-रोको-प्रस्ताव दिया है कि हरियाणा के अन्दर बिजली घरों को फौजी कब्जे में लेने के लिए मिलिटरी को सतर्क कर दिया गया है। अब आप देखिए अब फसल की पकाई है, किसान की फसल पक चुकी है, इस वक्त अगर उसको बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, तो बिजली के बगैर पकी हुई फसल खत्म हो जाएगी। इस वक्त हरियाणा और पंजाब सारे भारत को फीड करते हैं। मैं कोई सरकार को बदनाम की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैं राष्ट्रहित के नाते बात करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय बातें हैं यानी इसके ऊपर सदन को सोचना चाहिए। उनको इन हालात में कम से कम एक महीने तक जब तक फसल कटे उनको बिजली देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए चाहे आपको एयर कण्डिशनल सिनेमा आदि बन्द करने पड़ें, सब बन्द कर दो, लेकिन किसानों को बिजली दो, ताकि आप को भोजन मिले।

मैं एक बात अर्ज कर दूँ—कि जिसको कहते हुए मैं खुशी नहीं मानता हूँ, लेकिन ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस की चोट हम को भी लगती है। मैं अभी हरियाणा से आया हूँ—वहाँ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे सड़क को घेर कर बैठे हैं और कहते हैं कि ये बिजली नहीं देते हैं, इस लिए इन को ढेले मारो। वे यह नहीं देखते हैं कि भीष्म नारायण जा रहा है या मनीराम जा रहा है, चूल्हे-चक्की की बात बच्चों के दिमागों में पटुं च गई है। इस के बारे में बिजली मंत्री कोई बयान दें या आप कहें कि किसानों को बिजली जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। इस में राष्ट्र का हित है।

आप "बचन-भंगी" मत हुआ करें, जो वचन दें उस पर चला करें।

12.51 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- TANCE

NON-AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported non-availability of sugar, wheat, edible oils and other essential commodities at Fair Price Shops in Delhi and other parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, localised shortages of temporary nature in respect of some essential commodities and items of mass consumption have been arising in various parts of the country including Delhi from time to time.

Selected essential commodities like cereals, sugar, kerosene, imported edible oils, etc., are being issued by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations through the Public Distribution System. During the year 1980, there has been increase in the supply of food-grains through the public distribution system. In 1960, 14.84 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed as against 11.66 million tonnes in the preceding year. Similarly, as against 93,000 tonnes in the oil-year 1978-79, 3.5 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils were released to the States for distribution through the network of fair price shops in the oil-year 1979-80. The monthly quota of levy sugar is being maintained at 2.71 lakh tonnes. The sale kerosene oil in 1980 was 4% higher than in the preceding year.

There has been a much larger demand for foodgrains, edible oils ect., from the fair price shops due to the continuation of the effects of unprecedented drought of 1979. In spite of larger releases of these commodities, there have been, of late, reports of localised shortages of wheat, kerosene and sugar.

The Union and State Governments attach considerable importance to the supply management through the public distribution system. Accordingly, during the year 1980, 40,000 additional fair price shops have been opened. Also in recognition of the importance of maintaining supplies of essential commodities through the system, steps are being taken to make it

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

a permanent feature of the economy. In this direction, constant efforts are made by the concerned Ministries of the Union Government to review the functioning of the public distribution system in consultation with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and other concerned agencies.

I assure the Hon'ble Members that all possible steps are being taken to ensure adequate supplies of essential commodities through the fair price shops in all parts of the country.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Sir, the Minister's statement is the same as it was read on 23rd February in the other House. Simply the difference is that it was read by Mr. Mohanty in the Rajya Sabha and here, by Mr. Shukla. Still, there is no difference. You know, Sir, on account of the rise in prices of essential commodities and the non-availability of sugar, wheat, rice, kerosene and edible oils, crores of people, especially, those who are living below the poverty line and the weaker sections of our country are in a very pitiable condition.

Sir, I think that this type of statement will not serve the purpose of the millions of our down-trodden people.

Sir, I would like to quote from today's *Hindustan Times* as to what is happening in Delhi :

"Wide-spread shortage of wheat and sugar.

There is shortages of wheat and sugar at all the 65 ration shops in Circle 6 serving areas like Khurji, Shakarpur, Laxminagar and re-settlement colonies."

Sir, what has happened in that verbally to the ration shops the civil Supplies Department has said that instead of fortnightly quota you just supply weekly quota.

In the *Times of India* issue of 24th it is written that with just 400 tonnes of sugar in their godowns the Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration is in a dilemma about the doling out of sugar for the fortnight. Naturally, Sir, when the construction workers, labourers and office-goers go to the ration shops they are told that there is no sugar and wheat available today. Another day when they go they are told that there is no kerosene with the result that they reach late to their place of duty and in the process many people have to forego their weekly quota. Now, I would like to quota here :

"Chillice are cheap. Salt is dear. Medicine prices have remained stable. Prices of cloth have gone up. Prices of pulses have shot up. Wheat and rice have become costlier. There has been a rise in the prices of soap but in the case of sugar the increase has been more pronounced. Bread also has moved up significantly."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Halder, you may continue after lunch.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[**SHRI GULSHER AHMED** in the Chair]

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.**

**NON-AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS—contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. K. C. Halder may continue.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was mentioning about the conditions in Delhi City, the capital of our country. Sir, Mr. Rothuama, a Member of this House representing Mizoram, was telling us that he went to a ration shop in the Gole Market area, where he was refused sugar against his ration card. He had some alterations with the shop-keeper. But he could not get any ration from that shop. If this is the condition in Delhi where a Member of Parliament was treated like this, you can well imagine the plight of the common people and the working class in the capital city. I know Mr. Rawat will speak for Almorah district and you may say, Sir, that the people of Bhopal may be able to get a pinch of sugar. But the adivasis in various regions are not at all able to get any ration. Yesterday, in her speech, the Prime Minister was giving various figures. I said that this kind of jugglery of presenting figures will not serve the purpose.

Now, what happened in Kerala ? There the Civil Supply Department was making frantic appeals to the Government of India for an allotment of additional supplies of rice, wheat and other essential commodities. The Chief Minister of Kerala made a representation to the Civil Supplies Minister of the Union Government and after that the Food Minister of Kerala Government also made representations. But there was no result. You know, Sir, the Civil

Supplies Corporation of Kerala have taken a decision that they would supply 16 items of essential commodities to the people through the public distribution system and for that they need Rs. 10.0 crores. They requested the Central Government for this amount, but there is no reply from the Central Government so far. The other day Shri Shukla told us that he appreciated the work of Kerala State Government regarding public distribution system and what they were doing. In fact, the Central Government is not doing anything. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give all assistance including additional supplies of essential commodities and concede the demand of the Kerala State Government for ten crores of rupees to run the public distribution system efficiently.

The West Bengal Food Minister has made a representation to the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies that West Bengal is a deficit State and the required quantity of essential commodities, that is, rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene and other commodities, should be sent to West Bengal as early as possible so that they can maintain the rationing system. Our State Government is also distributing coarse cloth and other things through ration shops. The State Governments have limited resources. The Government has even reduced the wheat quota of all the States including the State of West Bengal.

The people of Uttar Pradesh are also experiencing difficulties in securing wheat from the public distribution system. In Delhi also the people have lost their confidence in the Government regarding timely supply of sugar and other essential commodities. I have personal knowledge that the businessmen, the hoarders, are taking advantage of the situation and are hoarding sugar, wheat and other things. The rich families of Delhi are purchasing one bag of sugar at one time for their use.

This jugglery of figures would not solve the problem. You have to ensure that essential commodities, sugar, rice, wheat and other cereals, kerosene and coarse cloth etc. reach the people in time.

This Government has reduced the wheat quota of West Bengal. In respect of the Food for Work programme, which is under the Agricultural Ministry, the West Bengal Government has done a commendable job. They have created crores of mandays of work and have employed a large number of people in the rural areas through this Food for Work programme. Through this, there has been a lot of development work in the rural areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. You are not here to make a full statement, you have only to ask questions.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am speaking for the whole country, not for Delhi alone. I have raised questions with regard to Kerala and now I am going to ask questions for West Bengal also.

Sir, for your state i.e. Madhya Pradesh also, I will put the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will supply all the requirements that the West Bengal Government has asked him to meet. You know that Tripura is facing very hard times. (Interruption) In the eastern region, we have Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. All these States are facing difficulty due to non-availability of essential commodities. In the case of Tripura, essential commodities are not reaching it due their non-supply by the Government of India, as well as due to transport difficulties. People there are facing hardships. Government of India should arrange the supply of essential commodities immediately, so that people's hardship is mitigated. I want to know the quantum of rice wheat and kerosene you are going to supply to Tripura.

I doubt whether there is any coordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Civil Supplies. You said that food production this year would be about 112 million tonnes, but the food produced should reach the common people at a cheap rate through the public distribution system. I know that price rise and non-availability of essential commodities are there because you are pursuing a policy which is serving the capitalists, big businessmen and hoarders. You have collected crores of rupees from the sugar magnates, businessmen and capitalists. So, you are not able to control them. Will you accept my constructive suggestions and be ready to procure the 14 essential commodities? Will you take over the wholesale trade in rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, cloth, edible oil and 14 essential commodities? Are you going to take over the wholesale trade? Are you ready to distribute these items through the fair price shops in all the States and Union Territories?

Assurances alone will not meet the hunger of our people. Crores of people are restive. You know hunger does not know any law. So, the people are rising everywhere—kisans, workers and employees. Kisans of Almora from where Mr. Rawat comes, and people of Goa wherefrom Mr. Falcão comes. (Interruption) Hunger does not know any law. If you don't supply food to the hungry people, one day they will revolt, rise and overthrow this Government and will establish a people's Government. So, kindly answer all the questions I have asked.



**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:**

I am sorry to hear that one of our members was ill-treated in one of the ration shops in Goal Market area. I shall certainly bring this matter to the notice of the Delhi Administration for corrective action; and we will request them to ensure that no Member of Parliament treated in this manner. The other specific matter that the hon. member raised was with regard to a request of Rs. 10 crores that was made by the Government of Kerala to the Government of India, that is to the Ministry of Finance for credit accommodation. We have supported this request and we hope that this facility should be extended not only to Kerala but to various other Civil Supplies Corporations also so that they can deal with the essential commodities in a proper way and substantially help to run the public distribution system in an efficient manner. Then the hon. member talked about the reduction of wheat quota, etc. in West Bengal. This has been done not for West Bengal alone but for all States; whatever has been done has been done uniformly for all the States. Therefore, there should be no grouse of the West Bengal Government for such a reduction. Due to supply situation, uniform action has been taken all over and, as a matter of fact, because of strong representation made here by the hon. members from West Bengal and also from Kerala, these two States get a little more advantage than other States in various allotments and supplies. Therefore, there should be no reasonable grouse; and if anybody wants to create an impression that because of political considerations, various distinctions are sought to be made, that is absolutely incorrect; no such considerations are ever taken into consideration by us while determining the supply of essential commodities to various States of the country. The hon. Member also talked about the conditions and problems in Tripura. All the States in north east India have problems of transport because of the present situation there and the transport bottlenecks. But we are cooperating fully and the State Governments have appreciated our cooperation in trying to resolve their difficulties; and in the face of difficulties which are apparent, we are doing our best and trying to sort out those problems. There is a full cooperation between us and the Ministry of Agriculture. There is no lack of coordination in this matter because we supplement each other's effort in regard to civil supplies and essential commodities. About your charge of collection of money from blackmarketeers and hoarders, I would leave the judgment to the House as to why the West Bengal Government refuses to detain these blackmarketeers and hoarders. We have been requesting the State Government to take up cases and they say, they will not take any action against the blackmarketeers and hoarders under the Prevention of Black-

market and Hoarding Act. (*Interruptions*) Then we said, in case you do not want to issue a detention letter, we will issue a detention letter; you kindly give us this information who is doing this blackmarketing and who is doing this hoarding. If they give us sufficient information and some kind of proof, we will do it. (*Interruptions*) I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of West Bengal asking him, if he has any objection in issuing a detention order against blackmarketeers and hoarders, then we shall issue a detention order. We do not have any organisation by which we can find out who is doing blackmarketing and hoarding in West Bengal. Only the local government can tell us. They even refuse to cooperate with us in this matter; they do not want even to give this matter to us. It is for anybody to see who is favouring the blackmarketeers and hoarders.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** You have not answered my question with regard to wholesale trade of essential commodities.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** That matter has been made clear from time to time. I do not want to repeat it. I have already said that the wholesale trade with reference to essential commodities, as far as it relates to the public distribution system, is being taken over and will be fully taken over by the Government. But it must be made clear that this does not mean take over of wholesale trade in every sphere; it will be only limited to public distribution system. We do not want the private traders to have any part in the public distribution system. We want State Civil Supply Corporations and State Cooperating, Marketing Federations, etc. to handle all the essential commodities which are distributed through the public distribution system in the States; and this, at present, is not fully so. I mean there are private traders who are operating at the State level and the district level. We have requested the State Governments to eliminate the private elements from the public distribution system. To this extent, we have taken action and we will continue to press this matter. But to take over wholesale trade irrespective of whether it relates to the public distribution system or not, that is neither my concern nor the policy of the Government to take it over; we just do not want to do that



श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद): सभापति महोदय, माननीय आपूर्ति मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में तो बहुत सी पूर्ति कर दी है, लेकिन मैं उनसे वास्तविकता के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री हाल्दर, ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का उल्लेख किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली की राशन की दुकानों में राशन-कार्ड होल्डरों को भी गेहूँ, चीनी इत्यादि चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं। दिल्ली में पिछली बार महीने के कोटे से 46,000 टन गेहूँ और चावल तथा 5,304 टन चीनी उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। वास्तविकता यह है कि—सरकारी अधिकारी भी यह मानते हैं और शायद मंत्री महोदय भी मानते होंगे—दिल्ली की जरूरत 64,000 टन गेहूँ और चावल तथा 6100 टन चीनी है। यह मैं दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत बड़ा शहर है और देश की राजधानी है।

मैं पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल की बात नहीं कहूंगा, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि वहां पर गैर-कांग्रेस सरकारें हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहूंगा, जहां उनकी पार्टी की सरकार कायम है। मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि फ़रवरी में उत्तर प्रदेश को, जिसकी इतनी बड़ी आबादी है, 35,000 टन गेहूँ और चावल दिया गया है। इसके मुकाबले में दिल्ली को, जिसकी आबादी पचास-साठ हजार है, 46,000 टन गेहूँ और चावल दिया गया है ?

मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि वहां की सरकार ने अनाज की वसूली नहीं की। वह सरकार किस की थी ? अप्रैल और मई, 1980 में, जब कि अनाज की वसूली और खरीद होती है, वहां पर राष्ट्रपति

शासन था। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में सारी जिम्मेदारी और लायबिलिटी इस सरकार की है, लोक दल या जनता पार्टी की सरकार की नहीं। वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, जो बहुत अच्छे मिनिस्टर कहे जाते हैं, बार-बार कृषि मंत्री के दरवाजे पर दस्तक देते रहे, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई और वह बेचारे निराश हो कर लौट गये और वहां के अधिकारी भी वापस चले गये। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे वहां पर सूखा पड़ा था और अनाज की उपज नहीं हुई थी।

मैं ऐसे ज़िले से आता हूँ, जिसे अनाज के मामले में सरप्लस कहा जाता है—आगरा से मेरठ तक के इलाके में सरप्लस फ़सल होती है। अगर यह मान भी लिया जाये तो आज आगरा में गेहूँ ढाई रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बाज़ार में उपलब्ध है। फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स में तो वह है ही नहीं। चीनी भी है ही नहीं। गांव का किसान चीनी का एक दाना भी नहीं पा सकता है, वह तो एक चम्मच चीनी के लिए भी तरसता है।

मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़े तो बहुत अच्छे हैं, मगर क्या उन्होंने देखा है कि लोग सुबह से शाम तक धूमते रहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी उपलब्ध नहीं होती है।

इन सब चीजों की कीमतें क्यों बढ़ रही हैं। इस बारे में फ़िनांशल एक्सप्रेस में कहा गया है

The rise in the wholesale price index from March 1980 to January 1981 was 27 per cent against a rise of 23.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1979-80.

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

पिछली बार 23 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और अब 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है—यह फार्नेसियल एक्सप्रेस की बात है और आप कहते हैं कि कीमतें गिरी हैं।

जहां तक तेल का प्रश्न है, बाजार में सरसों के तेल का भाव थोक में 12 रुपए किलो है लेकिन खुले में वह 17 रुपए किलो भी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि आप उस को उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते हैं। तेलों के भाव में कम से कम 30 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। गुजरात की सरकार ने तेल की निकासी के सम्बन्ध में एक नीति बनाई है और भारत सरकार ने उस नीति की प्रशंसा कर डाली। इस सारी स्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप आज जो उपभोक्ता है वह अत्यन्त परेशान है। यह बातें मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप किसी रैली पर करोड़ों रुपए का डीजल फूंक सकते हैं तब क्या बाहर से कुछ तेल आयात कर के लोगों का बदन चिकना नहीं कर सकते? लोग अगर तेल अपने बदन पर न लगा सकें तो कम से कम सज्जी में तो डाल लें। इसलिए मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश का कोटा बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और क्या आप तेल का आयात करने जा रहे हैं?

जहां तक वितरण प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बंगाल या केरल नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश की बात पूछता हूं जहां पर आप का शासन है कि वहां पर अभी तक नेशनल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों को जेल में बंद किया गया है? आप केरल या बंगाल की बात न करें, आप वहां की बात करें जहां पर आप का शासन है, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य प्रदेशों के कोटे में केन्द्रीय कोटे से आप ने कितनी बढ़ोतरी की है? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप तेल का आयात करेंगे तथा जो चीनी आप के पास उपलब्ध है उस में से प्रदेशों का आप देंगे?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के एलाटमेन्ट में तुलना करना इसलिए गलत है क्योंकि दिल्ली में गेहूं पैदा नहीं होता, यहां उपभोक्ता रहते हैं जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं स्वयं पैदा होता है। जो कमी होती है उस को हम सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के द्वारा पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसलिए यह तुलना बराबर की नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा प्रश्न प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट के बारे में पूछा है कि कितने लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में पकड़े गए। उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यवाही हुई है और हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा है कि जितनी कार्यवाही की अपेक्षा हम करते हैं उतने व्यापक पैमाने पर अभी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है इसलिए इस को और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा कर, जो लोग वास्तव में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के व्यापार में गलत काम कर रहे हैं उन पर कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में जहां तक हम सहायता दे सकते हैं, पूरी सहायता देते हैं। जी भी सूचना हमें मिलती है वह उन के पास भेजते हैं। उन्होंने इस तरह की कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी शुरू कर दी है। और मुझे आशा है कि इस से स्थिति में सुधार आएगा।

जहां तक गेहूं की कमी की बात है, वह देश व्यापी है। जिस तरह से इस सम्बन्ध में केरल और वैंस्ट बंगाल प्रभावित हैं उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश भी प्रभावित हैं। इस समय हम देख रहे हैं कि जो मौजूदा रबी की फसल है वह अच्छी है। 1979 के अकाल के कारण खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई थी उस को इस साल पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और अभी जो कठिनाई गेहूं के बारे में हमारे सामने है वह काफी कम हो जायेगी।

• इसी तरह से शुगर के बारे में भी आप जानते हैं कि पिछले सालों के उत्पादन के

मुकाबले में अब उत्पादन बढ़ा है। उस उत्पादन के बढ़ने से अभी जिस तरह से देश में शुगर के बारे में कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं, वे कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकेंगी—इस की हमें पूरी आशा है। इस के लिए हम लोग अपनी तरफ से ऐसी योजना बना कर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, जिस से कि शुगर और शक्कर की वितरण व्यवस्था हो सके और जिस से हर जगह शुगर पहुंचाई जा सके। इस के लिए हम एक तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं और वितरण व्यवस्था मजबूत कर रहे हैं तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा वितरण व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत दुकानें खोल रहे हैं। बढ़े हुए उत्पादन को वितरित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक हम सहकारी समितियों का उपयोग करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : खाद्य तेलों के आयात के बारे में आप ने कुछ जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : खाद्य तेलों का हम हर साल पांच सौ करोड़ रु० का आयात करते हैं और आवश्यकता हुई तो और अधिक उस का आयात करेंगे। जितनी भी आवश्यकता होगी उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए हम किसी प्रकार की कंजूसी नहीं बरतेंगे। जितनी आवश्यकता अपने देश की होगी उतनी ज्यादा उस से थोड़ा अधिक बाहर से मंगा कर समान रूप से अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करेंगे।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I do not think there is any question in the country which has aroused so much concern and which is as important for the people of this country as a whole as the ever-escalating prices of essential commodities. I have no special knowledge of this subject as an economist may have, but I speak as a common citizen of this country who is very much concerned about it. Definitely this is a matter which cuts across party barriers because the families of all of us, whether we belong to this party or that party, are being seriously affected. It is a fact that escalating prices and inflation are affecting the people not only in this country but all over the world. It is a world-wide phenomenon. It is affecting even the United States, which is the richest country in the world and even there, as you know, Mr. Chairman,

because you have been there very recently, the people are feeling the pinch. When we went there and said, "You get plenty of things in the United States", they said, "Please don't speak of getting plenty of things. Look at the amount of inflation and the cost at which the things available." So also in the United Kingdom. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I have very reliable information that although the question of price rise is never visible in the Soviet Union, the shortage of food is there. It is a world-wide phenomenon and this is how one looks at it. Before I am misunderstood, I must quote here what an hon. member was telling me that the fact that others share in our misery is no great consolation!

I am happy that the Minister has given some emphasis to what I myself have been thinking that this problem has to be looked at most seriously, with the top-most priority. It is the top-most problem concerning the country today and it has two aspects. First is the production aspect—increase in production. As far as sugar is concerned, it is really a commodity the price of which is increasing all the time. There are plenty of sugar stocks but the then Government had a very populist attitude and tried to please the people at that time by reducing the price, as a result of which the farmer could not get a remunerative price. There have been many instances in sugarcane-growing belt where the sugarcane crop was actually burnt. So what steps have the Government taken to firstly increase the production so as to meet the demand, so that the prices may come down to a reasonable level to the extent possible? Prices never come back to the original level. But they can be reduced substantially so that they can be adjusted to the pockets of the consumers. Then, what steps have the Government taken to build up bufferstocks? In this type of agricultural commodities, fluctuation in production will always be there, whatever you do. So, we must have bufferstocks to control the ill-effects of fluctuation in production. I know the Minister is not directly concerned, but he is a member of the Cabinet and as such I am sure he will be able to analyse all these vital aspects.

As far as distribution is concerned, one has to adopt, to my mind, the stick and carrot policy. One tries to persuade them as far as one can. In this context, I have seen reports that the Minister, for instance, had talks with vanaspati manufacturers, in which he tried to convince them to hold the price-line. May I know from him as to what has been the outcome of these talks? I understand that they specifically mentioned sales tax and lot of other

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

difficulties in holding the price. What is really the reaction of the Government to this? Personally as a consumer, I have not very much faith in achieving results with businessmen by persuasion, at least in our country. I think the same is the case in other countries where shortages are there and business men take advantage of them.

As far as the stick policy is concerned, I would not go into party politics. But a small territory like Goa with 10 lakhs of people, has extremely good record of booking economic offenders. It comes after Maharashtra and Gujarat. West Bengal comes last.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): What is the effect on the prices in Goa?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** First of all, if I were to administer the law and if there are economic offenders, I would not bother about the effect on prices. I would bring them to book because they are the greatest criminals.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We also agree with you but the dispute is on the procedure.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I would like to know if this is not the method, what are the other methods which the Government of India is contemplating? It is the concern of everybody to see that in these areas if preventive detention is not implemented, something is done to control or hold the price line and to bring to book the economic offenders.

Now, I would like to ask two things about Delhi. The Delhi Members of Parliament on this side of the House met the Minister of Agriculture. I do now know whether the Member from that side of the House also joined them.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT** (East Delhi): We have met the Minister twice.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** They also met the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies. I understand that the suggestion made by them is to give adequate supplies of essential commodities particularly sugar to the people of Delhi. What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

In this question of holding the price line Government alone cannot do everything. In fact, it needs the cooperation of people who are affected. We want to do something. I am not speaking as a Member of Parliament but as a simple consumer. Consumers are fed up. They

cannot stand it any more. The food is sometimes there but the prices are so high that they cannot buy it.

There are various price resistance movements in Delhi. I would like to know how the Government reacts to them. Will the Government help them or listen or at least scrutinise their suggestions? May I mention a particular Movement which is doing yeoman service in Delhi, Bhopal and elsewhere also. That is the National Consumers Front. It is having 42 offices here. It is really a type of Movement which, to my mind, is what a consumer resistance movement should be. There are similar movements. How do the Government react to them?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:**

The hon. Member is very very right when he says that basically we have to increase the production and also create buffer stock of various essential commodities so that in case any seasonal or other fluctuations take place because of transport bottleneck or other problems, this buffer stock can be used for equalising pricing. This is of course the policy of the Government. These things suffered badly in the last few years, because of not only lack of production, but also jumbling of various policies. But now, with increasing production we hope to create these buffer stocks which will help to stabilise the prices of various essential commodities.

About vanaspati we had some problems with the manufacturers. We think that unnecessarily and artificially these people tried to take advantage of the scarcity which was caused by drought in Telangana, Rayalaseema and Gujarat areas which resulted in some fall in production of groundnut. About this, we talked to them and convinced them that they should not and cannot take any advantage of the temporary difficulty and that we shall certainly come down with a heavy hand on them. We made an agreement with them. Those people who honour the agreement will get all the legal and proper administrative assistance from us, but those people who violate the agreement shall certainly face the consequences of breaking the agreement that they have made with the Government.

Preventive Detention Act, as the hon. Member said rightly, has been used with good effect and whether the preventive detention does have a direct impact on the price situation in a particular State or not it is very difficult for anybody to discover, but we must assume that when the blackmarketeers and hoarders are arrested and action is taken against them, it does

have a salutary effect on the supply situation of essential commodities. We do not have to specifically weigh if we arrest 10 people what effect it has on the market or if we arrest one person what effect it will have on the market. If one is indulging in economic malpractices, if he is indulging in blackmarketing and hoarding, whether it has an effect on the price situation or not, it is the bounden duty of every Government to take action against that man. If we cannot nab him under the Essential Commodities Act, then the Preventive Detention Act must be used against the economic offender who is also a social enemy. Therefore, I would commend this approach that the hon. Member has suggested that more and more stringent action should be taken against these economic offenders all over the country.

Similarly, as the hon. Member mentioned, the Delhi Members of Parliament did meet us and pressed for more and more supplies to Delhi. As I said earlier, Delhi is a consumer area, it is not a production area for these various commodities and therefore, we have full sympathy and we have tried our best to help the situation in Delhi, but Delhi cannot be an island in the country, it has to share the problems and difficulties with other States in the country. But nonetheless, I must compliment our Delhi M. Ps. who have been going around looking after their constituencies in the Union Territory. We have done something which I hope will help consumers of Delhi in future. The Consumers' resistance movement is something which we want to encourage. It is a very healthy thing, but unfortunately copy illegible the consumers' to movement is not strong enough in the country, but the organisations like the National Consumers' Front are doing very good work, we have helped them and we want to encourage their activities all over the country and I hope such good organisations led by young men who want to do good service to consumers in a non-political manner will be helped not only by us, but the other social organisations in the State so that we can have a good consumers' resistance movement in the country.

श्री हरिश्चंद्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी की क्षमता में अगाध विश्वास है और जो कोशिश इस दौरान उन्होंने पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम को सुधारने की की है, उस की मैं सराहना भी करता हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्थिति आज व्यावहारिक रूप से सारे देश के अन्दर है, उसको आपने यहां पर रखा है। जैसा

आपने कहा कि आज कामन आदमी जो सब से गरीब व्यक्ति है, लोअर-मिडिल क्लास का व्यक्ति है, उसको आवश्यक वस्तुएं सही दाम पर पहुंचे लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जितनी चोट इन व्यक्तियों के मन पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को कंट्रोल करने वाली एजेंसियों से पहुंच रही है उतनी किसी और से नहीं पहुंच रही है।

आज जगह-जगह पर सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें हैं। आप उन पर देखिये। मैं विशेष कर यू० पी० की दुकानों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि लोगों को एक राशन कार्ड पर एक किलो गेहूँ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, खाने का तेल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल बहुत मुश्किल से मिल रहा है। चीनी तो, हम मानते हैं कि उसकी कुछ कमी है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी चीनी बहुत कम भी नहीं मिल पा रही है। एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि हमारे देश में चीज नहीं हो। अगर हमारे देश में चीजें नहीं हों तो हिन्दुस्तान का हर आदमी सरकार के साथ मिल कर बिना उसके गुजारा कर लेगा, उस अभाव को सहन कर लेगा। लेकिन जब एक चीज सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान पर तो मिले नहीं और वही चीज बगल की प्राइवेट शाप में मिल जाये तो हमें मानना होगा कि सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों में, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में बहुत-सी खामियां हैं।

एक तो यह बात है और दूसरी हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट शाप्स से बिकने वाली चीजों और सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों से बिकने वाली चीजों की कीमतों में भारी अन्तर है। इस कारण



[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

मुनाफाखोरी करने वाले लोग हमारे भ्रष्ट तंत्र के साथ मिल कर वही चीजें प्राइवेट तौर से लोगों को बेचते हैं और अच्छा खासा मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसलिए मेरी दरखवास्त है कि इस तरह की चीज को रोका जाए। आपने कहा भी है कि आप इसको रोकने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को परामर्श दे रहे हैं।

दूसरी तरफ हमारा लेण्ड बार्डर बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में अशॅशल आइटम्स की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस पर भी सरकार को नजर रखनी चाहिए। आप जो इन सब चीजों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रान्तीय सरकारों को जो गाइडलाइंस भेजी गयी हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कौन-कौन सी गाइडलाइंस भेजी गयी हैं और कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें उनका पालन कर रही हैं और कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें उनका पालन नहीं कर रही हैं?

एक चीज जो उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने देखी है वह यह है कि वर्तमान सरकार के पहले वहां जो सरकार रही है उसने राजनीतिक कारणों से सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें दीं। जिनको वे दुकानें दीं गयीं आज वे लोग राजनीतिक कारणों से हमारे साथ कोआप्रेट नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो भी आइटम्स उनके पास आ रही हैं उन्हें या तो वे ब्लैक में बेच दे रहे हैं या किसी और तरीके से वे उन्हें इधर-उधर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि

इस तरह की शिकायतें जिन प्रांतों से सरकार के पास आयी हैं कि सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें राजनीतिक कारणों से अलाट की गयीं थी क्या उनसे ये सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें निकलवाने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं?

एक पश्चिम बंगाल के विषय में विशेष शिकायत कई लोगों के द्वारा आयी है। वह यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में सुना गया है कि वहां पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मोस्टली उन्हीं पार्टीज के लोग कंट्रोल करते हैं जो कि शासन में हैं। यह भी वहां के बारे में बताया गया है कि उन से या उसकी पार्टी से जो लोग सिम्पैथी रखते हैं उन्हीं को वे चीजें देते हैं। क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें सरकार के पास भी आयी हैं और यदि आयी हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि उनकी जांच की जाए। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उनकी जांच करेंगे? (व्यवधान)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
There is a limit when they say so. (interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:  
Most of these shops are being run by Congress (I).....(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
Let there be an enquiry. Let them hold an enquiry. (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:  
Most of these shops belong to Congress (I).....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister give a reply. Why do you bother about it!

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मान्यवर मैंने केवल यह कहा है कि जांच की जाए। (व्यवधान) आपने जब हम पर आरोप लगाया तो हमने शांति से सुना अब हमने एक सच्ची बात कह दी तो आप इस तरह से कर रहे हैं। मैंने जांच के लिए कहा है, जांच के बाद



सारी बात सामने आ जायेगी। इस में आपको क्या नाराजगी है ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
It is ridiculous and nonsensical. (Interruptions)

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : आपने हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया, हमने शांति से सहा, लेकिन जब एक सच्ची बात कहो तो आपसे सहन नहीं हो रही है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
It has become a fashion because they are suffering from an inferiority complex. West Bengal is the best administered Government in this country. Therefore, they are still suffering from an inferiority complex.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहूंगा कि केरल के अन्दर जब कुछ लोगों ने असेंशियल आर्टिकल के अभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति के विरोध में जुलूस निकाला था तो उन पर लाठी चार्ज क्यों किया गया था, हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं को मारा-पीटा क्यों गया था। उसमें मुस्लिम लीग के एक सदस्य को जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा था। पश्चिम बंगाल में तो इससे भी बुरी हालत है। मैंने तो अपनी बात कही है।

अंत में मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है और मैं जानना चाहूंगा जितने हमारे रिमोट एरियाज हैं, दूरस्थ स्थान हैं, जहां पर गेहूं, चावल, शुगर कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है वहां पर सप्लाय ठीक नहीं होती है। जो भी सामान आता है वह रेल-हैड पर ही बिक जाता है। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे प्रांतों की सरकारों को यह निर्देश देंगे कि वे इसके लिए वहां पर बफर-स्टॉक बनाएं, जिससे सप्लाय ठीक

हो सके। इसी प्रकार शहरों में आप एक किलो शुगर देते हैं और देहातों में 500 ग्राम देते हैं, यह डिस्पैरिटी जो है, इसको समाप्त करने के लिए क्या आप कदम उठाएंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I heard some hon. Member utter some word in the House, which may be unparliamentary. Is it a fact.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I said it is ridiculous and nonsensical.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it is unparliamentary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yesterday, the Prime Minister herself used the word 'nonsensical'. Please find out that first. If that is expunged, then I have no objection. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If that was the case, when the word was used, any hon-Member should have raised an objection. No objection was raised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No body has raised an objection here. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : This nonsensical utterance on the part of Mr. Rawat will go on record ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Nobody has taken an objection. Please do not do it *Synonym*. I said it is ridiculous and nonsensical.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This word may be un-parliamentary, and in that case I may have to expunge it.

15 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't expunge it, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I leave it to the Speaker to decide.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था में खामियां का जिक्र किया है। यह सही बात है कि इस में बहुत सी खामियां हैं। हम उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसा मैंने गोआ के माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के

### [श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल]

उत्तर में कहा हमें माननीय नागरिकों के द्वारा जो कंज्यूमर रिजिस्ट्रेंस मूवमेंट चलाए जाते हैं, उनका उपयोग करना है, कानून जो है उनका उपयोग करना है जैसे एसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट है, प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन है, एंटी ब्लैक मार्किटिंग एण्ड होर्डिंग एक्ट है। शासकीय तंत्र का भी इस काम के लिए उपयोग करना है। साथ ही साथ माननीय सदस्यों की जागरूकता का भी उपयोग करना है। जितनी जल्दी आप इन खामियों को हमारे ध्यान में लाएं उतना ही अच्छा होगा और उतना ही शीघ्र और अच्छी तरह से हम इनको दूर करने में सफल भी हो सकते हैं।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है इसको दूर करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे सर्वविदित हैं। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में हमें पूरी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। भ्रष्टाचार सब से बड़ी खामी है जो सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ती है। इस व्यवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार एक प्रमुख अंग है और इसको दूर करने का प्रयास हम कर रहे हैं।

तस्करी का भी माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि बहुत सी चीजों की तस्करी उत्तर प्रदेश से नेपाल वगैरह को होती है। इसको रोकने के लिए सामान्य जो व्यवस्था है उसी का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। कोई विशेष व्यवस्था इसके लिए नहीं की जा सकती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि राजनीतिक कारणों से भी दुकानें दे

दी गई हैं। कहीं कहीं लोगों को इनको इसलिए नहीं दिया गया है कि वे काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं बल्कि राजनीतिक कारणों से दी दी गई है और यह दोषपूर्ण चीज है। जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है हम चाहते हैं कि सहकारिता के आधार पर इस व्यवस्था को चलाया जाए और अधिक से अधिक दुकानें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में या सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में हों ताकि राजनीतिक दुरुपयोग जो समय समय पर किया जाता है वह न किया जा सके।

15.02 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

माननीय सदस्य ने सुदूर इलाकों में बफर स्टॉक बनाने की बात कही है। उसकी ओर हम जरूर राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे और उनको कहेंगे कि इस तरह के जो क्षेत्र हैं और जहां के निवासियों को बहुत तकलीफ होता है, उनकी तकलीफ को दूर करने के लिए वे कारगर कदम उठाएं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बंगाल में जो व्यवस्था चल रही है उस में रूनिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि इस की जांच की जाए। इस का विरोध बंगाल के माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि विरोध क्यों किया गया है। यदि कोई आरोप होता तो उसका खंडन कर दिया जाता तो वह तो अलग बात थी। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने आरोप नहीं लगाया है। उन्होंने यही कहा है कि ऐसी बातें कही जा रही हैं, ऐसी बातें अखबारों में आई है। उनका यह सुझाव था कि इस आरोप की जांच करा ली जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि इसकी जांच करा लेने

चाहिए और हम इसके बारे में जरूर पूछताछ करेंगे।

15.07 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE

377

15.06 hrs.

## MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I introduce the Bill.\*

## FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : On behalf of Shri Birendra Singh Rao, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## (i) NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF CEMENT ALLOCATION TO KERALA

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Sir as per the cement allocations made by the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) the allotment of cement for the second quarter of 1980 for the execution of Central/Centrally sponsored road/bridge works in Kerala is only 880 tonnes. The Kerala Government have intimated the minimum requirements of cement for the third quarter for Kerala State for National Highway works as 3280 MT. As this was the irreducible minimum required quantity, the Kerala Government has requested for allotment of this quantity in full without effecting any reductions. But against this request, the Government of India have allotted only 1000 MT for the third quarter. For the fourth quarter, the Kerala Government has furnished the requirement as 4970 MT, but the quantity allocated was only 465 MT. Pointing out these facts, the Kerala Government have addressed the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for allotment of enhanced quantities of cement for the Central/Centrally sponsored works under execution in this State. But it is understood that, till date, no reply has been received by the Kerala Government from the Government of India.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for the enhancement of cement allocation to the State.

## (ii) RECRUITMENT OF LOWER DIVISION CLERKS BY TUTICORIN PORT TRUST

†SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : In my parliamentary constituency, there is the Tuticorin Port Trust. In July 1979, the Port Trust advertised for recruitment of Lower Division Clerks. Along with each application a fee of Rs. 5/- was charged. An examination was also proposed for this purpose. The last date was 10-8-79. In response to this, lakhs of unemployed young men applied and the revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs must have been received by the Port Trust. In many newspapers there were also advertisements from the Port Trust warning the aspirants not to fall a prey into the hands of intermediaries who will deceive them of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 per head. The Port Trust

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-2-81.

†The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri D.S.A. Shivaprakasam]

will hold a test and merit will be the only consideration for recruitment. Uptil January 1980, no news came from the Port Trust about the examination. Last year I enquired of the Chairman about the position of recruitment and I did not get any reply. At the same time recruitment has been done through Employment Exchange, while the applicants have been kept in the dark for nearly 1 1/2 years.

Suddenly, the application fee has been refunded after drawing Rs. 5 lakhs on one day and many M.Os have been sent from different places like Tuticorin, Madurai, Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Srivaikuntam. What is the hurry in refunding this from different places? The applicants have purchased guides, notes, etc. for preparing for the examination. They have spent much money on this. They have all been shocked to received back the fees, instead of the hall tickets. No examination has been conducted. It would have been better if an announcement cancelling the recruitment had been made. For two years the money had been in the Bank in the name of Port Trust earning interest for the Port Trust and other benefits for the Bank. The government owe a reply to the general public. What was the sudden need for giving advertisement about recruitment? How much money had been received from the aspirants? In which Bank it was deposited and what was the interest earned? What was the reason for dropping the proposal of recruitment? What was the need for withdrawing the entire money on one day? What was the need for going to different places for sending the M. Os.? How much was spent on travelling for this purpose?

(iii) AIR POLLUTION BY BIRLA CEMENT FACTORY IN CHITTORGARH

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेष रूप से बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण गंभीर चिन्ता का मामला है। अभी हाल में हमें इस विषय पर एक विधान पर चर्चा करने का अवसर मिला था। चित्तौड़गढ़ के ऐतिहासिक नगर में स्थित बिड़ला सीमेंट फैक्टरी द्वारा जिस प्रकार वायु प्रदूषण किया जा रहा है, उसकी

और मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ विशेष ध्यान दिलाना पड़ रहा है।

फैक्टरी आवासीय क्षेत्रों के इतने निकट है कि यह लोगों के दैनिक जीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त कर रही है।

चित्तौड़गढ़ के प्रसिद्ध नगर के सैनिक स्कूल की दीवारें हर समय सीमेंट से ढकी रहती हैं। यह उस संस्था की दशा है जहां देश के सभी भागों से बच्चे देश की रक्षा के लिए प्रशिक्षण लेने आते हैं। हरियाली और खेत नष्ट हो रहे हैं क्योंकि फैक्टरी का धूल नियंत्रण संयंत्र अधूरा है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगी कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें।

(iv) RE-OPENING OF MOHINI COTTON AND TEXTILE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mohini Cotton and Textile Mills in West Bengal is lying closed since February 28, 1980, as a result whereof 2,500 workers have been rendered jobless. The Government of India had issued Notification under Section 15 of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act appointing an Investigation Committee to go into the affairs of the Mills. It is understood that the enquiry report has been submitted as early as in November, 1980. The Mills, if properly managed will be a viable concern. The continued closure of the Mills is not only affecting production, but has reduced the large number of workers to the level of starvation and is also seriously affecting the economy of the State. It is a matter of regret and concern that in spite of several representations made by the Workers' Unions as well as the Government of West Bengal, the Central Government has not taken any step for the take-over of the Mill. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce to take immediate steps for the re-opening of Mohini Mills so that the Mills can start production and the workers get back their jobs.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

(v) NEED FOR ACCORDING CENTRAL  
RECOGNITION TO KERALA INSTITUTE  
OF NAUTICAL STUDIES AT KOVALAM

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : It has been felt that the establishment of a nautical training institution will go a long way in promoting the sea-faring profession among the unemployed youth in Kerala which has a lengthy coastline.

Further, imparting training on the various aspects of seamanship, navigation and operation and repairs of marine engines and use of life-saving appliances to the existing personnel for operating the large number of mechanised fishing vessels and other seagoing crafts is a must for increasing their efficiency and it will avoid accidents at sea.

Considering all the above aspects, the State Government decided to set up a nautical training institution by name 'Kerala Institute of Nautical Studies' based at Kovalam, Vizhinjan, 18 Km. south of Trivandrum. The institute was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister during September, 1977. To start with, a 6 months course of 'Seaman Training' has been introduced and 40 trainees have already completed their course. It has been decided to select 100 trainees from the next batch onwards.

Central and Kerala officials and Ministers concerned had all agreed to the setting up of the Institute and starting the 'Seaman Training Course'. However, official recognition has not yet been given. This was taken up again formally with the Director General of Shipping during August, 1979 and the approval of the Ministry is awaited. In order to derive the maximum benefit for the trainees to get employment in marine profession, it is essential that the Central Government recognises this institution, without any further delay.

(vi) NEED FOR STEPS TO INCREASE  
SUPPLY OF KEROSENE, DIESEL AND  
BITUMEN TO HILLY DISTRICTS OF U.P.

श्री हरीशचंद्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जनपदों में प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा समुचित आवंटन के बावजूद मिट्टी के तेल व डीजल की उपलब्धता नहीं के बराबर है। इसका कारण इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा समय पर सप्लाई का न किया जाना है। इन दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों के लिए मिट्टी का तेल व डीजल ले जाने वाले ठेकेदारों के पास टैंकरों की कमी है।

इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन व अन्य के वहां डिपो बने नहीं हैं। डीजल के अभाव में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई की स्थिति कुप्रभावित हो रही है। अतः पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जिला मुख्यालयों में आयल डिपो बनाये तथा टैंकरों की संख्या बढ़ाये।

इसके अतिरिक्त पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बिटुमन के अभाव में सड़कों को पक्का करने का काम भी रुका हुआ है। सड़कों के पक्का न होने से भूस्खलन हो रहा है, जिसके कुप्रभाव से मैदानी भागों में बाढ़ आती है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए बीस हफ्तर मेट्रिक टन बिटुमन का विशेष वार्षिक आवंटन करें।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जंगलों के विनाश को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक है कि वैकल्पिक ईंधन स्थानीय लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाये। इस संदर्भ में पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कई स्थानों में गैस कनेक्शन गत वर्ष नवम्बर, तक उपलब्ध करवाने का वादा किया था, जिसे उस समय पूरा नहीं किया गया।

अतः अब वादे के अनुसार शीघ्र गैस-कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाये जायें।



## Rule 377

(VII) NEED FOR CONTROL OF PEST INFECTION  
OF ORANGES IN NAGPUR AND AMRAVATI  
DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर और अमरावती दोनों मुख्य जिले हैं, जहाँ ज्यादा तौर पर संतरे पैदा होते हैं और देश के हर कोने में भेजे जाते हैं। इसके अलावा विदेशों में भी उनका निर्यात किया जाता है। 1980-81 में संतरों की पैदावार 1,78,388 मेट्रिक टन थी। एक जमाने में अमरावती जिले का मोशी बरूड विभाग भारतवर्ष का केलीफोर्निया कहलाता था। लेकिन आज यह क्षेत्र एक ऐसी बीमारी से प्रभावित हुआ है, जिसे “कोलसी” कहते हैं। इससे लगभग 50 लाख पेड़ों की क्षति होने की संभावना है। इस बर्बरतापूर्ण आक्रमण की गंभीरता और बढ़ गई है।

पहले ही सिंचाई के पानी का लेवल लगातार गिरता जा रहा है। पानी का लेवल पचास फीट तक पहुंच गया है इसी वजह से सूखे के संकट का वहां के किसान सामना कर रहे हैं। उसमें इस “कोलसी” के आक्रमण के कारण एक नया खतरनाक संकट पैदा हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने तत्काल इस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करा के इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही की है। फिर भी राज्य की ओर से जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, वे सीमित साधनों और यंत्रों के कारण आवश्यकता से कम हैं। इस कारण यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार भी इस विषय में तुरन्त कोई कार्यवाही करे, जिससे भविष्य में कोई दुर्भाग्यप्रद घटना न घटे, क्योंकि मोशी बरूड विभाग के किसानों की रोजी-

रोटी संतरे की फसल से जुड़ी हुई है। यदि समय पर इस ओर ध्यान न दिया गया, तो यह बीमारी और भी लगे हुए क्षेत्र में बढ़ सकती है, जिस से निर्यात की क्षमता भी घटेगी और संतरों का उत्पादन भी गिर जायेगा।

इस लिए मैं सरकार से नम्र निवेदन करती हूँ कि वह युद्धस्तर पर इसके लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की कृपा करे।

15.20 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1981-82—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : The House will now resume general discussion on the Railway Budget.

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar to continue his speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hemirpur) : I hope that you will allow me to continue tomorrow. Before 3.30 P.M. I will not be able to finish my speech. At 3.30 we have to take up the Private Members Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken 10 minutes.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I took only 8 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. you took 10 minutes. The records speak. Please continue your speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, how can I conclude at 3.30 ? It is not possible. Anyway I would make my submissions.

Sir, yesterday I was speaking on the construction of new railway lines and conversion projects for the hilly and the backward areas of the country and I was pointing out as to how the needs of the backward regions of the country had been neglected. I was stressing upon the urgent need which is therein respect of construction of new railway lines and certain other railways lines which have already been surveyed, especially in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the 69th Report of the Estimates Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha. It says :



"The Committee feel that Railway lines in the backward areas would greatly help in their development by providing the much needed communication facilities.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that a fixed percentage of the investment on the opening of new lines should be earmarked for the Backward Areas."

Now, this is a specific recommendation which has been made by an august Committee of this House. I hope that the hon. Minister will seriously consider the suggestion which has been made by the Committee.

In this connection, I would also like to invite your attention to what has been stated by the Public Accounts Committee in this regard, on the subject of opening of new railway lines.

Sir, I would invite your attention to the recommendation made by the P.A.C. in their Hundred and Seventy-first Report (1974-75). I am reading from Page 26 of this Report. I quote :—

"From the information made available to the Committee it is seen that out of the 15 new lines on which construction work was inaugurated during the last 5 years ending 31st January, 1975, work on two lines, viz. Saraigarh-Partapganj and Kathua-Jammu lines has been completed.

In respect of the five lines, namely, (i) Nangal Dam-Talwara link line (the only link in a hilly state), (ii) Howrah-Amta-Champadanga BG line, (iii) Nadikude-Bibinagar, (iv) Sakri-Hassanpur; and (v) Ramnagar-Kathagodam, final location surveys are either in progress or have been completed. The Committee desire that construction work on all these five lines as also on the other ten lines inaugurated during the last five years and even earlier and not completed so far should be completed very expeditiously. Once a project has been inaugurated or started, it should be ensured that the work on the project is not held up for want of funds and as far as possible the work should be completed according to schedule. On several works, the construction work and final location surveys are carried on concurrently. The Railway Board should consider that the construction work on these five lines be carried on concurrently with the final location surveys by issue of urgency certificates, where surveys for new Railway lines, especially 150 K.Ms. and below, connecting big areas, hitherto, unconnected, have started. These should be completed and the work should be taken in hand at the earliest."

The Committee said that these lines should be given priority because they are

very essential for the economic development of the country. Unfortunately, however, the Janata Government reversed the whole process. Sir, I have gone through the Plan Document which is called 'Draft five year Plan, 1978-83' which had been prepared by the Planning Commission under the guidance of the then Janata Government. Please read Page 208 of this particular document.

The outlay for new railway lines proposed for 1978-83 has been given here as Rs. 120 crores. As against this, the four Metropolitan Transport Projects have been given an amount of Rs. 125 crores. You will be shocked to learn about this, Sir. The earlier process undertaken for the development of backward areas has been reversed by the Janata Party Government. For the entire net work of the new Railway lines, spread over the whole country, only an outlay of Rs. 120 crores was earmarked. Against this, please see what has been earmarked for the four Metropolitan cities. For this Rs. 125 crores has been earmarked in the Draft Plan. That is to say, this Rs. 5 crores more than what has been earmarked for the entire country. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Railways to reverse this process of pumping in more money into the cities at the cost of the rural areas and the backward areas of the country. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi has always been stressing about the importance of the development of the rural areas of the country and we should take all steps in this direction in order to bring the railway line nearest to their villages. It is my respectful submission that whatever lines are under construction or under survey, should be completed at the earliest possible time, on a priority basis, keeping always a national outlook in view.

As you know, there are some States which have not been given any new Railway lines during the last 33 years since our independence. You have got States like Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, from which you come. Mr. Deputy Speaker, which have remained neglected in this respect. I request that the Railway Board should give a true picture to this House as to how many K.M. of railway lines have been added to each one of the States in the country since our independence. Priority should accordingly be fixed for the States which have been neglected.

From the Sixth Five year plan Document I find that an amount of Rs. 380 crores has been provided for in respect of New lines as against the track renewals allotment of Rs. 500 crores, traffic facilities allotment of Rs. 489 crores and Rolling stock allotment of Rs. 2100 crores. This is out of a total outlay of Rs. 5,100 crores. It is my submission

1981-82—Gen. Dis.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

that there should be a greater allocation for the construction of new lines.

Sir, I find from a report that there are more than 30 new Railway lines which are under construction as at present, adding up to a total kilometreage of 2082.88. More than 15 lines are there for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge and they add up to over 3800 kilometres. All these things would require a huge investment. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to give his immediate attention to this problem. Keeping in view the fact that there are some States which are contributing significant amounts, as their share from the States Exchequer, in respect of construction of New Lines I do feel that priority should be fixed for the construction of new railway lines in their areas. The State Government concerned could also make some contribution for construction and completion of these new lines. It is not as if the Central Government alone should spend all the money and the contribution of the States is not taken into account.

Sir, the Government owes very much to the poorer sections of the people of this country. For the development of the area, the provision of railway line between Nangal Dam and Talwara is most important. For the construction of this line, the inauguration was made by the then Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Misra with the good wishes of the Prime Minister and later Shri Kamalapati Tripathi referred to this line and a commitment was made in this House that this line would be constructed. Then there are other lines also. These are small lines which should be taken on a priority basis. Railway lines are to be constructed between Kalka and Parvanu, a small distance of 5 Km. Then the construction of broad gauge line is to be undertaken between Jagadari and Paontasa lib. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has also promised to contribute for Kalka Parwanu extension of B.G. from the State Exchequer.

My other point is that the Railway Minister has created a new psychology. He was made a new approach by way of new orientation to the economy of the Railways, that is, the freight oriented psychology and this psychology has to be carried out because we have some very great difficulty. For sometime now, we have been very much after super-fast trains. I have calculated that one super-fast train displaces as many as six goods trains. So, this new scheme is likely to clash with this new concept. While considering for the introduction of super fast trains, we should also keep in mind a balanced approach in the running of goods trains and the passenger trains. We are not against the passenger trains. We also want speedier movement of goods trains. I compliment the Minister because he has thought of the fast movement of the goods train also so that there will

be more revenues for the Railways. I may submit that of the various steps that the Railways have taken to improve the movement of goods the most rewarding would probably be the segregation of the modern wagon fleet fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer couplers and its operation as the 'express stream' of freight traffic movements. Special jumbo wagons for crucial bulk traffic like foodgrains have also been introduced. These innovations would bear fruit if the bottlenecks are removed.

There are many other problems and they are of very complicated nature. For the electrification of the tracks, Rs. 450 crores have been set apart in the 6th plan. But I would submit that electricity is available in a large quantity in States like Himachal Pradesh and the programme will be successful if the Railways take up construction of railway lines in Himachal Pradesh from where electricity can be supplied to the adjoining states like Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. The national approach must be kept in view and the map of the whole country must be kept in view while considering the development of railways. For the new lines, gauge conversion, etc. The Railway Minister has proposed for setting up of an Expert Committee to look into the reorganisation of the administrative set up. It was Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar who introduced the existing 9 Zonal systems. We find that the Northern Railway is not able to do justice to the vast areas covered by it, especially our state. I demand that the Northern Railway may be reorganised so as to carve out a new zone called North Western zone covering our State and other adjoining regions of other States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Parashar, you may continue your speech tomorrow. .

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is.....

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee

on Private Members Bills and solutions presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.29 hrs.

**RESOLUTION Re. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS AND SCHEDULED CASTES—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango on 1st August, 1980:—

"This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-Plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes of the country for socio-economic upliftment of the people and also to ask the States and Union Territories to execute the same vigorously so that the growing unrest and discontentment among the Adivasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and the atrocities committed on Harijans is checked and their interests are protected in the larger interests of the nation as a whole."

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri):** Sir, with your permission. I would like to make a submission. I am told that only 22 minutes are left for this Resolution. We have already extended the period twice for this Resolution. I would like to know when the second Resolution of Prof. Satya Deo Sinha would be taken up. Last time, what happened was that other Resolutions could not be taken up. They all lapsed.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** After Mr. Arakal completes his speech, the Minister will reply.

Mr. Arakal, you have already taken 16 minutes, you will take only five minutes today.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time I was putting forward certain suggestions as far as the upliftment of the scheduled tribes is concerned. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice

of this House some of the glorious tributes paid by the hon. Members to the social work of the missionaries in these areas. If you go through the discussions on this resolution, you will see—and I would say, rightly—glorious tributes have been paid to the missionaries for their work. I went through a lot of books on the subject. I would like to quote from all of them; I would only quote what Dr. Gopinath Mohanty has stated in his article, *New Horizons* and old in the book, *Tribal Problems of Today and Tomorrow*. He has stated:

"To the Christian missionaries of the nineteenth century goes the credit of pioneering the work of tribal development in Orissa as elsewhere in the world. As it involved tampering with tribal religions, weaning tribals away from their traditional values, beliefs, loyalties, ways of life and so on, the work of the missionaries is viewed with prejudice by non-Christians. But if their work is measured in terms of practical benefit to tribals, its effectiveness can be considered to be remarkable even now."

You may ask why I am referring to the proceedings of this House on this resolution and quoting some of the authorities. This is because certain tribal people after being converted to Christianity and other religions lose their rights as tribals. Many representation have been submitted to the Minister concerned as also to the Prime Minister to rectify this injustice being done to them.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** They do not, you are wrong.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** They do. I am talking of the tribals.

My submission is that this should not be a criterion to take away their rights. Whatever may be their belief whatever may be their convictions, they are primarily tribals of this land. They should be looked after and helped because they continue to be tribals. This Government should come forward in that respect.

Secondly, if you refer to the later part of the resolution, it clearly states that there is a growing unrest and discontentment among the adivasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and so on. In this connection I caught hold of an unpublished monograph sent by the Home Department and with your permission, I quote from that:

"The basic cause of unrest namely, the defective implementation of laws enacted to protect the interest of the tribals remains. Unless it is attended to, it would not be possible to win the confidence of the tribals whose leadership has been taken over by the extremists."

[Shri Xavier Arekal]

My emphasis is on the last word 'extremists.' These extremists are fully exploiting their poverty, their ignorance and backwardness. This is high time that this Government takes note of the seriousness of the problem. I have gone through some of the articles also. There is a movement by them 'leave us and give us our forests.' There is another movement strongly supported by the extremists to have independent states in certain parts. This has to be viewed seriously. That is not the proper way and conducive to the uplift of the tribal people. There is another point. I went through some figures with regard to the alienation of the lands of the tribal people. These lands are very valuable in minerals. (Interruptions) These lands have been taken by the plains people.

In Maharashtra, one figure indicates that 47,332 cases were filed; and land was given back to the tribals only in 13,713 cases. What has happened to the remaining cases? What is the extent of land misappropriated by these plains people there? In Bihar 40,000 cases were filed; and surprisingly, 15,973 cases went against tribals. It is a terrible thing. It is happening in the land of Gandhiji and of socialism. Where are we now? No land is given back in Bihar. In Gujarat, 17,171 cases were filed by tribals to get back their own land; and land was restored in 795 cases. In Orissa 46,090 cases were filed and only 22,000 cases were decided in favour of the tribal people. If this is the attitude of the state Governments with regard to alienation of tribal land, it is a dangerous trend. So, the Central Government must come forward to implement its decision to give back the land to these people.

In my last submission, I made a request. The State Government of Kerala passed an Act to give back the land of Malabar wynaad area; but it has not been implemented. Why has it not been implemented? I put this question last time. I hope the hon. Minister will give an answer to this question. This rich land, the land having Minerals and other resources, must be given to these people, who number 38.02 millions. They constitute 6.94% of our population. 96% of they tribals live in rural areas, against the overall figures of 80% 87.8% of tribals live in 8 States. The literacy rate among them is 8.5% as against 24% of National literacy rate And above all, 91% of them are agriculturists. There are nomadic people doing shifting cultivation and allied activities. We have over 427 tribes in India. This figure comes next to Africa. It is high time we look at these people and come forward with some concrete steps to implement (a) the sub-plan, (b) The component plan and (c) ITD plan etc.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

Sir, I am thankful to Shri Giridhar Gomango and many hon. members who have participated in the debate on this Resolution. In all 36 members of this House have participated and made many suggestions for the upliftment of the tribals and the SC in this country. There are a number of suggestions made by the hon. members and I would like to deal one after another in the later part of my speech in detail.

This is a complex and very important problem facing this country and we have to take care of it. While this resolution was debated in this House for 3-4 weeks in the last session and when it was under discussion we had seen some horrible scenes in Gujarat and elsewhere. It is very pathetic to mention that, in the home State of our beloved Bapuji, on a very large scale, arson and looting of the Harijan property, stabbing of Harijans and reportedly raping of Harijan women is going on at present. Our head sinks in shame when we talk about this in a civilized society. When we talk about the upliftment of the tribals and the backward people, the people of our country attack on the Harijans and that too on a very minor point of reservation. This right of reservation is guaranteed under the Constitution after due consideration of their backwardness and many other things which were taken into consideration by the founding fathers of the constitution.

The Government has reviewed this policy several times and certain benefits are extended for the promotion of their education. Some State Governments have also appointed certain commissions and have identified certain backward communities socially and economically backward, and they have extended certain benefits of reservation to them also. In the case of Gujarat, 7% post graduate medical courses are reserved for SC and 13% for ST and 5% for the backward community which are identified by a Commission headed by Justice Bakshi. Several benefits have not really gone to them, if we review the figures. I have the figures available with me. At present, agitation is going on in Gujarat against reservation in Post Graduate Medical Course. There is reservation for the Post of House man and Registrar. At present, there are 60 posts of Professors. In clinical side there is not a single SC or ST or backward boy as a Professor. In non-clinical side there are 34 posts of Professors and only one boy belonging to SC&ST is there. So far as Associate Professors are concerned out of 31 posts, there is not a single SC&ST or a backward boy as an Associate Professor. In non-clinical side, out of 39 posts, there is only one boy. So far as Assistant Professors are concerned, the number of posts is 115 and there are only 3 Assistant Professors in clinical side; and on the non-clinical side out of 138, there are only two.

If we examine the position prevailing in Post-graduate Medical courses in Gujarat the percentage varies from 27 per cent to 44 per cent. The highest is 46 per cent. That was in 1978. The percentage is never full. Hundred percent recruitment of Scheduled Caste or Tribes has never been achieved. Even then, there is an agitation for the removal of this reservation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : But all the political parties profess sympathy for them.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Professor Ranga, it is not a question of sympathy. But the political parties have in fact extended support to the agitators on the issue of removal of reservation. (Interruptions) It is a most unfortunate aspect of our political life that some of the political parties are behind it, (Interruptions) and they are supporting it. (Interruptions) I have named them here and I do not want to name them now because the situation is so aggravated in the State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) Please name them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Shastriji, I do not want to give the names because the situation is worse at present. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : On that day you told that C. P. I. is.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Kindly do not talk of C. P. I. They supported the agitation. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : They have never supported the agitation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Please bear with me. I will not say something which is a lie. I know it and when I know it fully then only I mention it here. At that time, at the initial stage, CPI (M) supported the reservations fully. Now I know that they have withdrawn their support.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : We have not withdrawn. You read the statement of CPI (M)..... (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not want to..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order, please.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : CPI (M) has never supported this agitation. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You do not understand.... I say, it is only the CPI (M) which came out in favour of the reservations. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That what is he said. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You do not hear me properly. Please lend me your ears, and then you can..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is only speaking about Shri Ramavatar Shastri. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Have you read our statement ? You read it and then say. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When I speak, speak with authority. I know it fully well who were behind it and who were not (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You may know. But do not name CPI.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Therefore, I said I do not want to name anybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Yes.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am highly thankful to them. But at the same time. I say that I do not want to name any party which is behind it. Everybody knows that there are some people behind it. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : It is in the press that the Chief Minister of Gujarat is behind the agitation. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a happy sign that all the political parties of the national level have condemned this agitation and they have supported the reservation. But their counterparts in Gujarat have not done it. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Shame ! Shame ! (Interruptions)



**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I have individually met them and requested them with folded hands to assert on their counterparts in Gujarat and request them to withdraw from this agitation and to support the Government. This is not something on which they can embarrass the Government or where you can do something political, but nobody should do it, because it is a sensitive matter.

**DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar):** Have Mr. Advani and other BJP leaders gone there on your behalf to bring the agitation to a stop or they have gone on their own?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I cannot say.

**SHRI R.K. MHAGLI (Thane):** They have gone on their own.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** They have gone on their own but before they went there, I requested all the political parties in this House five days ago and I also individually met them personally and requested them to use their good offices so that the situation can be brought under control.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We are going to have a discussion on it.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** It is a very pathetic situation that is prevailing at present in Gujarat and I sincerely appeal to all the sections of this House to help the State Government in solving this problem and to request their counterparts in Gujarat to withdrawn their help to the agitators and support whole heartedly the issue of reservation.

Many members have made many points about tribals and scheduled castes which I want to deal with one after the other. 36 members have participated in this debate and they have pointed out many things. There was a suggestion for more special central assistance from most of the members who spoke earlier. Hon. members are aware that the special central assistance was introduced for the first time for tribal development during the fifth plan period. After this new Government took over in 1980, the Prime Minister has again extended the special central assistance for the sheduled castes also for the special component plan. In the sixth plan document the Planning Commission has proposed Rs. 600 crores the special Central assistance and Rs. 470 crores are earmarked for the tribal sub-plan for the period 1980-85 in the sixth plan document. As I said this Government is committed to the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and therefore, all these efforts are made by the Government. I can assure hon. members that the Government will leave no stone unturned for the economic upliftment of these backward communities.

Some members have rightly mentioned about the forest policy. The forest is a source of income for the tribals. Our aim in the forest policy is to ensure that it is so oriented that it subserves the tribal economy. For that purpose the state Government have been requested to constitute forest labour cooperative societies, comprised primarily of tribal members living in villages in and around forests. The cooperative societies should be able to undertake the working of the forest. Such cooperatives already exist in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Recently Bihar has also decided more or less to adopt the same pattern. In the matter of minor forest produce, our advice to the state Governments is that there should be absolutely no restriction of collection of minor forest produce by tribals. Large sized multi-purpose cooperative societies called LAMPS have been established to which tribals can sell minor forest produce and obtain remunerative price. Further, our effort is to see that items of minor forest produce like oil-seeds, tamarind, tasar cocons, are processed in the first stage, so that tribals can derive benefits. As a matter of policy, it is our endeavour that in the setting up of forest based industries, tribal interests are protected and they are employed. No final decision has yet been taken on the Bastar Pine Plantation, Project about which one hon. Member has mentioned here.

The excise policy was also discussed widely by the hon. Member. Some hon. Members rightly pointed out about brewing of liquor for their domestic use. It is the policy of the Government of India to allow them to brew their own liquor for their domestic and religious rituals. But at the same time, vending of liquor in the tribal areas is prohibited because vendors of liquorbars exploit the tribals. Therefore, it is strictly prohibited. Those who brew their liquor can use it for their domestic and religious rituals but they cannot sell it.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dansa):** You say that distillation by the tribals for their domestic purposes is permitted. But in the Excise Act there is no provision or exception to the rule. What have you to say in this regard?



**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**

This is the State Subject. We have requested the State Governments to make a provision in the Act to allow tribals to brew their liquor for their domestic and religious rituals.

I can assure the hon. Member that once again we will point it out to the State Governments if they are not following it.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** This is not being done. This is for your information.

55.58 hrs.

[SOMNATH CHATTJEREE in the Chair.]

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** (Ladakh) :

To the question posed by the hon. Member, Shri Nawal Kishoreji, I may point out that the liquor used in the tribal areas is not distilled. It is simply brewed. It cannot come under the Excise Law.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** It is good for that hon. Member has clarified it. My knowledge about distillation and brewing of liquor is limited.

In our Party manifesto we have made it very clear that the tribal culture will be maintained. Therefore, we allow them to brew their own liquor for their own purpose.

**SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI :** (Vijayawada): Why are you encouraging tribals to take to liquor ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Madam, there is no question of encouraging tribals to drink liquor. If you have heard patiently, almost all the tribal Members who spoke in this House, have pressed the importance of brewing liquor for their domestic and religious rituals.

We want to maintain the tribal culture. We have promised that in our manifesto and, therefore, it is allowed.

**SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA :** (Udaipur) : What is the position in Gujarat ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** There also they can do it.

56 hrs.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What is the position of the tribals in Gujarat ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** In Gujarat the tribals do not drink.

**SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA :** Because of their prohibition policy, the Gujarat Government have insisted that in the adjoining areas of Rajasthan also there should be prohibition.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** The Gujarat tribals have not insisted on brewing their liquor.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** How can you say that ?

Mr. Chairman : That is because of the influence of Mr. Makwana.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** There are 22 tribal Members in the State Legislature. If they want it, they can impress upon the State Government their desire. But, so far, they have not requested the State Government to allow them to brew liquor for their domestic consumption. Therefore, we have not allowed it.

Some hon. Members have suggested a scheme of compensation for opportunity cost for school education for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This matter is under discussion with the Education Ministry Hon. Members will be happy to know that some of the State Governments have already implemented the scheme in various forms. While some have laid opportunity costs in terms of foodgrains etc. others have decided to pay a fixed amount monthly to the families of the students.

Some hon. Members have rightly pointed out that full provision should be made for eliminating scavenging and simultaneously rehabilitating them in alternative occupations during the Sixth Plan period itself. Government is fully conscious about this and is examining the possibility for an elimination programme. Hon. Members will be happy to know that some of the State Governments have individually taken up the schemes for providing alternative employment to the scavengers and for their rehabilitation. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation in various States is also involved in this matter.

Almost all the hon. Members who spoke in this House have suggested the creation of a separate Department in the Home Ministry for dealing with the affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. On other occasions also this matter has come up before both Houses I have taken note of their suggestions and I can assure them that I will examine the question of the creation of a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs for dealing with

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

the affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very soon.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I would request Prof. Ranga to impress upon the Government that it should be done very soon. I have taken note of your suggestion.

Some hon. Members have rightly pointed out the need for strengthening the implementation machinery and gearing up their activities. The implementation machinery is entirely with the State Governments, though the constitutional responsibility is shared by the Centre and the States. We have been impressing upon the State Governments the necessity to intensify the development processes among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The objective of planning is to enable the families living below the poverty line to cross it through competent sensitive implementing machinery. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and myself have written letters to the Chief Ministers in this regard. We will follow it up with the State Governments to see that there is effective implementation of these guidelines.

Government are aware that an effective monitoring system is a prerequisite for the effective implementation of this programme. Keeping this in view, our effort is to establish monitoring cells in the Home Ministry. I am aware that the machinery and structure need to be geared up, strengthened and oriented properly. I can assure the hon. Members that we will take all necessary steps in this direction.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : 'Necessary steps'—these are vague words.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I told you earlier, we will create a monitoring cell in the Home Ministry. That is the concrete step for monitoring.

The process of formulation of tribal Sub-plan and special Component plan is currently on. The State Governments, the Planning Commissions, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Ministries are all engaged in this exercise. Now that the national Sixth Plan and the States' Sixth Plan have emerged, there will be simultaneous emergence of the tribal Sub plans and special Component plans for States and Central Ministries for 1980-85. The Planning Commission and the Government of India attach a great deal of importance to the formulation of plans for the two scheduled communities as powerful instruments for bringing about socio-economic improvement and socio-economic changes.

Sir, some hon. Members have pointed out and made remarks about the functioning of the Central Ministries and involvement of the Central Ministries in the special Component plan and the tribal Sub-plan. The Prime Minister has written letters to the Chief Minister and to the Central Ministers and the Home Minister has also written similarly, and in the near future we are calling a meeting of the Central Ministries individually to discuss as to how they can earmark some of the funds from their Ministries for the tribals and for the Scheduled Castes.

Most of the hon. Members have pointed out about the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I can understand the feelings of the hon. Members regarding the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government is deeply concerned over this issue. The State Governments have been given appropriate directions in these matter from time to time by the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and also by me. The hon. Members will be happy to note that the increasing trend of crimes against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been arrested. I can assure the hon. Members that it will be our endeavour to provide full protection to the weaker sections of the society.

These are the few suggestions made by the hon. Members. The last speaker and also the previous speakers mentioned about the land alienation of the tribals. To provide and to protect the lands of the tribals the State Governments have taken certain action. They have implemented certain laws and from here we write to the State Governments from time to time for the speedy implementation of these laws to see that the land cannot be alienated and cannot be forcibly taken away by the non-tribals from the tribals.

As I pointed out in the beginning, in all 36 Members have participated in the debate and almost all the hon. Members have made very good suggestions which I have taken note of and we will consider as to how best we can implement those suggestions which are made here by the hon. Members.

Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Girdhar Gomango and all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and made valuable suggestions. I can assure the hon. Members that the Government

is fully committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and we will leave no stone unturned for their economic upliftment, but at the same time, as I pointed out in the beginning, we require cooperation from all the political parties in this matter. This is an issue which concerns the entire nation and it is a national problem. We speak your co-operation in this matter and we hope that.....

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI :** In what way do you want to seek the cooperation? Is it only by discussion or by sitting around the table and forming a particular scheme.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** It is not necessary to sit around the table and it is not necessary to discuss it here. There are many ways and means by which you can co-operate. You can co-operate in Gujarat. It is not to be discussed here. It can be shown there.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI :** Do not come to politics every now and then.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I am not taking advantage of anything here. I simply point out that this is a matter where you can co-operate us.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI :** I asked a particular question—in what way are you going to seek the co-operation of the Opposition in this particular problem at least?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** In all ways possible. We seek the co-operation in the ways it suits you. Kindly extend the same to solve the problem.  
(Interruptions)

I hope they will not create problems but they will certainly extend their co-operation in solving the problems.

With these words I request the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw the Resolution.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :** What about the composite Plan for the criminal tribes? No mention has been made about that.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kankar) :** I raised one point regarding forest policy. This is under review by the Agriculture Ministry. What is the role of the Home Ministry? While reviewing the Forest Policy particularly forests development, States have become totally commercial. We are facing lot of problems there. I want to know about that particular point.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** While replying I have said about the forest policy—minor forest produce they should be allowed to collect and sell and large multi-purpose societies in the tribal areas should be involved for the collection of the forest produce and for the sale of it.

The hon. Member mentioned about the criminal tribes and other tribes. We are revising the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in which some of the tribes which were left out previously would be included and I can assure the hon. Members that Government will look after their problems.

With these words I request the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw his Resolution.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) :** He has already withdrawn himself from the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Shri Giridhar Gomango, the mover of the Resolution is not present in the house and he has written to say that the discussion might be extended till the next day. Since it is not possible the discussion may be treated as concluded now.

There are certain amendments. Unless they are withdrawn they are to be put to the vote of the House.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** I withdraw my amendment No. 1.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 1 was by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Shri Mool Chand Daga, are you pressing your amendment?

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** (Pali) : I am not pressing.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Bheekhabhai to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was, put and negatived*

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** I withdraw my amendment No. 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that amendment No. 5 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar be withdrawn.

*Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Giridhar Gomango has another amendment No. 6. He is not here. I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 6 was, put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes of the country for socio-economic upliftment of the people and also to ask the States and Union Territories to execute the same vigorously so that the growing unrest and discontentment among the Adivis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and the atrocities committed on Harijans is checked and their interests are protected in the larger interests of the nation as a whole."

*The motion was negatived*

16.15 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE. STEPS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now go to the next item.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, आप पहले मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए।

नं० 2 और नं० 3 पर जो रेजोल्यूशन हैं वे दोनों समान हैं। अगर कोई इस तरह का नियम है, जसा कि प्रश्नों में करते हैं कि दोनों को एक साथ

लिया जा सके तो हम चाहेंगे कि दोनों प्रस्तावों को एक साथ पेश किया जाए और उसी के हिसाब से समय का एडजस्टमेंट कर लिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN As you are aware, there is no such procedure. But you may be accommodated a little more.

Prof. Satya Deo Singh.

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

"देश की जनसंख्या का लगभग तीन चौथाई भाग कृषि पर निर्भर है और उसकी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, यह सभा सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि वह उर्वरकों, बीजों और कृषि उपकरणों के मूल्यों को कम कर के, सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान कर के किसानों को आधुनिकतम खेती के तरीकों से अवगत कराके, उनको उपज के लाभप्रद मूल्य सुनिश्चित कर के तथा फसल और पशु बीमा योजनाएं आरम्भ कर के उन्हें उचित प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके।"

सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि स्व० पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपने प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में देश में औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए सफल प्रयास किए और कल-कारखानों की उन्होंने भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, बोकारो, हटिया (रांची) में स्थापना की। साथ-ही साथ उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी गया कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसके लिए उन्होंने बहुत कुछ काम किया, जैसे गंडक योजना, कोसी योजना और भाखड़ा-नांगल, फरक्का बांध आदि की स्थापना कर के उन्होंने किसानों को राहत देने का प्रयास किया और इसके लिए आज हमारी प्रधान मं

जी, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी भी प्रयास कर रही हैं। भूमिहीन किसानों को मकान देने के लिए, बन्धवा मजदूरी का खात्मा करने के लिए तथा देहातों में जहां पर खेत-मजदूर रहते हैं, जिनको साल भर का काम नहीं मिलता है, इसके साथ-साथ अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि तथा बाढ़ के कारण उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और किसानों का जीवन भी संकटग्रस्त हो जाता है, इन सब चीजों की ओर सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है। वैसे हाल में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाओं की संभावनाओं को लेकर सरकार ने, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और कृषि मंत्री जी ने बड़ा ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उन्होंने किसानों को सस्ते दर पर ऋण मुहैया कराने का प्रयास किया है। ये सभी किसानों के लिए बड़े ही हितकारी कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं कि इस विशाल देश में अभी भी किसानों की दशा सुधर नहीं सकी है। अभी उनके जीवन में दुर्दिन है। अनावृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि तथा भयंकर बाढ़ के चलते उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, इसलिए किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए यह परमावश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकार खेती के जितने उपकरण हैं, खाद है बीज है—इन सभी सामग्रियों को सस्ते दर पर किसानों को मुहैया करे, फसल और बीमा योजना लागू करे जिससे किसानों को आर्थिक दशा सुधर सके। फसल नष्ट हो जाने की वजह से उनकी कमर टूट जाती है और दूसरों से कर्ज लेकर उनको अपना काम करना पड़ता है और कभी-कभी तो भुखमरी की हालत भी पैदा हो जाती है उन किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उन किसानों को बचाने के लिए कोई भी देखने वाला नहीं होता और वे अपने आपको भाग्यहीन

समझने लगते हैं और भयंकर निराशा के जीवन में आ जाते हैं।

एक तरफ देश की आजादी मिलने के बाद जहां पर कल-कारखानों और उद्योग में काम करने वालों को साल भर रोजी रोटी मिलती है, फसल नष्ट होने से किसान निराश हो जाता है। इस लिए किसानों के जीवन में उत्साहवर्धन करने के लिए यह परमावश्यक है कि सरकार उन्हें कृषि उत्पादों का समर्थित मूल्य देकर प्रोत्साहन दे, चाहे वह खेत में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं और उपकरणों के दाम कम करके या किसी भी रूप में हो, लेकिन सरकार को उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करनी चाहिए। फसल और पशु बीमा योजना लागू करनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में सिंचाई की संतोषप्रद व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है और बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में समय पर न मिलने के कारण, खास कर हमारे बिहार प्रदेश में खेती मारी जाती है, जिसकी वजह से खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले किसानों और खेत मजदूरों की तो हालत और भी खराब हो जाती है।

इसलिए आवश्यक है कि सरकार सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये। हमारे कृषि मजदूर जो फसलों के मारे जाने से बेकार हो जाते हैं, उनके जीवन को समुन्नत और सबल बनाने की दृष्टि से, उन के जीवन को अन्य वर्गों के समान बनाने की दृष्टि से, ताकि उन्हें भी इस आजादी का कुछ लाभ मिल सके, सरकार को विशेष प्रयास करने चाहिए। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि सरकार के अब तक के प्रयास सराहनीय और अनुकरणीय रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी किसानों और खेतिहर-मजदूरों को जितनी राहत मिलनी चाहिए, अभी



[ प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह ]

तक नहीं मिल सकी है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक काम करने की जरूरत है—इसी लिए मैंने इस प्रस्ताव द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"In view of the fact that about three fourth of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture and has a vital role in the economy of the country, this House recommends to the Government to give proper incentives to the farmers by reducing the prices of fertilizers, seeds and farm implements, providing irrigation facilities acquainting them with latest farming techniques, ensuring remunerative prices of their produce and introducing crop and cattle insurance schemes so that food production may increase."

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) :  
I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

- (i) after "farm implements" insert—  
"and other inputs".
- (ii) after "irrigation" insert—"and credit"
- (iii) after "prices of their produce" insert  
—"covering full cost of production and considering living index."(1)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR  
(Ratnagiri): I beg to move :

That in the resolution—

add at the end—

"and further recommends that 100 per cent income-tax exemption be given on income from any investment made in mango, cashew and other food crops for a period of 10 years." (3)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
(Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present resolution really highlights the problems which the farmers are facing in our country. The subject of land reform has been one of the most important

and urgent ones before the country so far as the rural area is concerned. Many of the important economists and even many of the foreign writers who visited this country suggested that there should be strong political will to implement the land reform measures in this country. It is a good thing that in the years, 1971 to 1976, the land reform measures were implemented very seriously and with a strong political determination. Out of the total declared surplus land of 15.74 lakh hectares in 1978, only about 9.56 lakh hectares have been taken possession of by the States as on March, 1980 and, out of that, only about 6.79 lakh hectares of land have been distributed so far. Therefore, I hope that within the coming two years, the Government would distribute the entire 15.74 lakh hectares of land declared surplus. We got this surplus land as a result of land ceiling. But, I find that the implementation of this measure of land reforms is very tardy and slow. It should be implemented within a time-bound programme of two years so that the difficulties of the landless agriculturists can be overcome to some extent. The farmers should be benefited from these land reforms. Most of these lands are being distributed to the landless, to the weaker sections of society, and to the poor people and to the Harijans. In the Sixth Plan draft it is said that the land distribution programme itself seems to be very tardy and not much effort seems to have been made to assist the allottees to develop the land. In my State of Orissa, we have distributed more than 1 lakh acres of land to the landless. But, in many cases, the pattas have not been given. The lands have not been identified. Naturally, they cannot take possession of the lands. Because of the financial difficulties of the farmers, they are not able to raise crops in the land. Therefore, I am very happy that the Sixth Plan itself has discussed these problems and they have suggested that more financial assistance should be given to those landless people who have been given in the land. It is one of the 20-point programme that house-sites should be given to those who have no homes. It is a very good thing, and since 1971, 7.7 million house-sites have been allotted to the landless in the rural areas of our country.

In this connections I would also suggest that the Land Reforms Acts which have been passed in many of the States have not yet been included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. I hope, immediate measures will be taken to see that those Acts, which have not yet been included, are included in the Ninth Schedule, so that protection to such measures is afforded.



All of us are very happy that, in order to given protection to more than 8 crores of landless agricultural workers, our Government have decided, in consultation with all the leading rural workers' organisations, to have an Agricultural Workers' Bill. In all the meetings of the Agricultural Workers' Committees, this was discussed and we have decided; the Government has also agreed. The draft Bill is already there. We were told that the Bill would be introduced in the last Session itself, in November-December last year. But it has not yet been introduced. Now we have a long time in this Session. At least in this Session, the Bill should be introduced and it should become an Act, so that it gives protection to 8 crores of agricultural workers in the countryside.

The credit system in the countryside must be highlighted. The farmers need more and more credit, so that they can increase production. But what we do find there? We have opened so many branches of commercial banks; there are village banks and cooperative credit institutions. But what is happening? There are considerable regional imbalances in giving credits. You will find that the rural credit is more in areas like Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra than in areas like Bihar or Orissa or North-Eastern State. You find regional imbalances even in pumping out credit to the farmers. These imbalances should be removed.

In regard to institutional credit to agriculture and allied activities, in the Sixth Plan, I am very happy, they have projected to expand the base from a total of Rs. 2,550 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 5,415 crores by 84-85. They want to expand the base. It is a good thing. But to day the commercial banks take more deposits from the rural side, to the extent of 10.6 per cent; and what they give as credit advances to the rural areas is only 8.2 per cent. They take more from the rural people, they take their savings and deposits, and pump them out to the cities and to industrial centres. The rural people are starved of credit; they got only 8.2 per cent. This should be looked into.

There is great difficulty in so-far as the question of overdues is concerned so far as commercial bank credit is concerned, the overdues are 50 per cent; in cooperative credit, the overdues are 42 per cent. You will find that, all over the country, these credits to the farmers range from 10 to 20 years; and interest is added on to it. Now the farmers the medium and the small farmers, have made a claim. Upto a certain point of time, the interest should be excluded,

so that the credit does not go on mounting up; sometimes it goes up to a very high figure. Till a certain point of time we have to fix the time-the interest at least should not be charged from our farmers who are trying hard to see that production increases.

Another question which comes up is building up of reserve. Unless we try to build up a reserve of 10 to 15 million tonnes of foodgrains; it would be difficult. Yesterday it has been pointed out in the Economic Survey that the reserve has come down from 11.1 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes. We have to fix the reserve at 15 million tonnes, so that in the event of drought or other natural calamities, our economy is strengthened and we will be able to say that nothing will happen so far as price escalation is concerned in difficult times. This should be looked into.

Another point is social security to farmers. I think, the national employment guarantee Scheme should be introduced in every Block.

That way at least we will see that more and more people get employment and it creates more and more productivity.

With regard to stability in prices, this will not be possible unless the farmers get a remunerative price for their produce. We are happy that recently the prices of sugar cane, cotton, wheat and rice have been increased. But simultaneously the prices of the inputs also have increased. So, I would suggest that farmers, the consumers and all others concerned should sit together and work out a remunerative price to the farmer. The industrial goods fetch a higher price whereas when the farm produce goes to the market, it is priced much less. Therefore, the farmer is in a difficult position. This disparity should be removed and some sort of a balance struck in this matter.

I support the resolution of my hon. friend, Prof. Satya Deo Sinha. Sir, the time has come when we should see that more fertilizers, more inputs and more irrigation facilities are made available to the farmer. To-day only 25 to 27 per cent of our land is under irrigation and 75% is rain-fed. Now, in the Sixth Plan agriculture is given top priority and a massive allocation has been made for agriculture. As it is the farmer who sustains the country, we must try to see that we help the farmers in all possible ways. They are the backbone of this country. It is our duty to see that he survives and prospers so that he can help the country.

SHRI BAPUSAHAB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I rise to support this

[ Shri Bapusahab Parulekar ]

resolution moved by Prof. Satya Deo Sinha.

At the outset I congratulate him for having focussed the attention of this august House to this important resolution with reference to the steps to increase food production. By this resolution the mover is recommending to the government that proper incentives to farmers be given for increasing food production and the incentives suggested by him are that price of fertilisers be reduced, prices of seeds and implements be reduced, irrigation facilities be provided, the farmer should be acquainted with the latest farming techniques, remunerative prices should be ensured and a cattle insurance scheme be introduced.

Sir, it is very difficult within the time allotted to me to refer to all these points. So, in my submissions I would try to restrict myself mainly to the question of fertilisers and prices and acquainting the farmers with the latest farming techniques....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
Also minimum wages for agricultural workers.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :  
I am referring to the Resolution. Therefore, I restrict myself to the resolution. There are many things. When I said that it is not possible for me within the time available to refer to all these things, how can I go to other things ?

Coming to the question of fertilisers, it is not only the question of supplying fertilisers at reduced rates but I find that the government is not in a position to supply the necessary quantity of fertilisers to the farmers. The annual consumption of fertilisers, according to government statistics, are on the increase. I believe it is a good indicator of the country's performance in crop production. But it is necessary that certain steps will have to be taken to see that the necessary quantities of these fertilisers are made available to the farmers if we want to have sufficient food production.

Sir, the statistics show that in 1974-75 the indigenous production was 15.1 lakh tonnes and in 1979-80 it is 30.1 lakh tonnes while the consumption during this period is 25.8 lakh tonnes to 53.6 lakh tonnes. If we take any year between 1974-75 and 1979-80 every year we find that there is great gap between production and the consumption and it has become necessary for us to make imports of the fertilisers at very high prices. It would therefore, be necessary to consider the question of imports of fertilisers and

the indigenous production of the fertilisers and we have to see in what way we can provide sufficient quantity at cheaper rates to the farmers.

As far as the imports are concerned I feel it is necessary at least for some years to come to import fertilisers because the experts have said that there are no known deposits of potash in India and therefore, the country has to depend upon the imports of the fertilisers. But as far as the imports are concerned there are certain constraints and I would request the hon. Minister to consider as to what steps he should take to remove these constraints. The first difficulty that is experienced is that there is inadequate availability of certain important fertilisers which are necessary for our country. The second difficulty I find is that there is trend of moderate to sharply rising prices in international markets which farmers are not in a position to pay; and, third, inability of certain suppliers to honour contractual commitments of delivery schedules. Last year many of the contractors abroad were not in a position to fulfil their commitments and, therefore, we could not get all the import quota. I am told and I have also seen from the Report of the last year that the Government was aware of these difficulties and, therefore, high-powered committees were appointed under the Chairmanship of Secretaries A & C. We do not know the recommendations made by these committees. We do not know whether the reports submitted by these committees were useful to the government in overcoming this particular difficulty.

Now, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the indigenous production of fertilisers. Indigenous production of fertilisers has not kept pace with the growth of fertilisers consumption thus necessitating dependence upon the imports. With reference to this there are certain constraints and difficulties. I find from the various reports which have been circulated to us that the indigenous production becomes difficult because of three factors mainly, viz., inadequate availability of power; constraint in availability and movement of raw-material and equipment breakdown.

Now, Sir, there should be coordination between various Ministries and Departments. I would, therefore, suggest that inter-departmental committees be constituted. I do not know whether such committees have been constituted because I could not come across reports of such committees. Sir, we find if one Ministry or Department is functioning the other connected one is not functioning with the result that we are not in a position to get proper results.

As regards chemical fertilisers I find that production of chemical fertilisers becomes difficult because of escalation of prices of raw-material and dwindling resources of energy supply. I would like to make an ardent appeal to the hon. Minister that it would be necessary to find other sources of this fertiliser.

While considering the question of alternatives I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to various reports and recommendations made by the various committees and bodies.

Those recommendations have only remained on paper. They have not been implemented. Yesterday I came across a Report of the Ministry of Agriculture. That is regarding the use of micro nutrients for crop production. There was a Seminar held in Collaboration with the FAO of the United Nations and the Norwegian Government in September, 1979. They have made certain recommendations. Now, Sir, I do not know whether these recommendations have only remained on paper, because, I do not find any implementation in regard to them, nor any reference made to these, anywhere. So, I would like to know what is the follow-up action which has been taken in this regard and the result of it.

I would like to suggest that the future fertilizer strategy for enhancing soil fertility under the circumstances should be based on an appropriate blend of organic, bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers. Under the circumstances I would request the Government to consider whether it is possible to blend organic and bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers. There is a programme for the development of local manurial resources with various components like Mechanised composting; Bio-gas development; Sewage and Sullage utilisation and Green-manuring. These programmes should be taken up for speedy implementation. These fertilizers should be given to the farmers in right time, at right price, and in right quantity. But our experience is otherwise. They supply fertilizer to farmers when they are not needed. Government must provide the farmers with latest farming techniques. The need of the hour is mechanised agriculture. The yield of cereal per hectare in India is lower than the world average and the margin is widening. Though the area under maize has increased from 4.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent during 1961 to 1976, its share of the total world production has remained stagnant at 2 per cent only. In this way

what happens is that only some new areas under cultivation can be brought about, but production will not increase. During the same period, the per capita consumption of Pulses declined by about 34 per cent. I may say that the position is not better as regards other food crops.

There is one other matter to which I would like to invite the attention of this honourable House. According to the Birla Institute of Scientific Research, extensive mechanisation of agricultural operations is the only way by which we will be able to raise food production. An immediate reaction to this suggestion will be that mechanisation increases unemployment significantly, but this is not true.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : May I interrupt? Mechanisation is harmful for small farmers and it increases unemployment.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PURULEKAR : I anticipated objection from Prof. Ranga when I thought of making this submission.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You cannot persuade me. Millions of farmers cannot be persuaded.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Now I will refer to a report of the Government Institute at Hyderabad.

A study conducted by the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics has revealed that though the participation of family members in farms that have begun using tractors has declined, that of hired hand has shot up. The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is that the use of tractors has also generated non-farming employment as in other fields of mechanisation. I will give an instance. The district of Karnal in Punjab which has 4800 tractors and 40,000 pump sets, has 30,000 people engaged in servicing and maintenance operations, as well as making fuel and spares available to these tractors. This is according to the report of the Agriculture Ministry. Now, you may kindly consider whether the employment is more because of the mechanisation or whether it is less in this particular form of agriculture. I may submit that the tractors do not displace human beings, but they displace the bullocks. The reduction in the use of animals for agricultural operation is 70% in Punjab, 40% in Gujarat and 62% in Uttar Pradesh. This desirable de-

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

ployment, in my opinion, is not wrong because the fodder consumed by the bullocks can be diverted to feed the milch animals. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the report of the Agriculture Ministry. I find from the report that at the current rate of population increase, food production will have to be stepped up to 240 million tonnes by the turn of the century and the experts say that the extra energy needed to attain this target is estimated at 35 million horse-power. It is possible to attain this only by mechanisation.

I have suggested in my amendment that attention should be paid to horticulture. My district, Ratnagiri, produces mangoes and cashews. It produces the famous 'Alfanzo' mangoes. I would request the Government that sufficient incentives should be given to boost up the production of mangoes for export purposes. Now, whatever little quantity we are exporting, the benefit does not go to the farmers but the middlemen are getting the profits. I request that this point should be considered and I support the Resolution. If this is done, there will be good production of mangoes and all the hon. Members will be in a position to get 'Alfanzo' mangoes from my Constituency, that is Ratnagiri District.

SHRI A.T. PATIL (KOLABA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Prof. Satya Deo Sinha which concerns with steps to increase food production. He has suggested a number of measures which he desires that this House should recommend for implementation. In his Resolution, he refers to proper incentives to the farmers by (a) reducing the prices of fertilisers and other inputs (b) providing irrigation facilities (c) acquainting them with latest farming techniques (d) ensuring remunerative prices of their produce and (e) introducing crop and cattle insurance schemes. So far as these suggestions are concerned I do not think that there will be any difference of opinion, with respect to them. I do not wish to deal with each and every aspect of it in detail.

Initially, I would invite the attention of this House and of the Government to one aspect of the problem and that is our approach to this issue. Let me submit very humbly that we are not business men to look to the profits and losses in a particular business activity. We are not even purely administrators who are supposed to be interested in the proper, effective and economic implementation of the policies which entail restrictions on

the methods that may be used so as to effect economy, and to bring about better results. But, we are the policy makers, makers and moulders of the destiny of the millions of people in this country and, therefore, our attention should be directed to the destiny of the people, the common man, in this country and to make him an effective citizen of this country, who will be able to exercise the fundamental rights and other constitutional rights enshrined in our constitution, supposed to be exercised and enjoyed by him. That is the approach that we must have before searching for solutions to the problem.

Now, in order to achieve that particular objective, or to make the approach effective and to see that the economy of this country improves, we should be ready to change the existing policies if necessary and also to adopt new policies as well. If that approach is undertaken, then let us not look to the agricultural sector from the traditional point of view, namely that agricultural sector is just like any other sector, where you can think in terms of more production by giving the farmers merely remunerative prices in terms of money, or prices based on a particular method of calculation or assessment of the value of their labour. We have to change the concept of our assessment or the valuation of their labour. We have to change the traditional approach to see that this man who is the pillar of the entire economic and constitutional structure of this country gets better strength and better living.

What is the position of this man in the agricultural sector? The position is that the poverty line in the agricultural sector has not gone down in the sense that the percentage of population below poverty line has not been reduced. If you look to this population, you will find that the poverty line which was at a particular level ten or twenty years before has remained there without appreciable variation. One can get recent statistics in this respect from the Government, but I need not digress on this point in detail. The fact remains that the poverty line in respect of the agricultural population remains at a particular level. The economic condition of the agriculturists as a whole, has not improved.

The reason is very simple, and it is two-fold. The first reason is that their labour has not been properly assessed and they have not been properly compensated in terms of their practical requirements in life for their labour. I am not asking or speaking in terms of raising prices, or lowering

prices or comparing prices of the agricultural produce. I am, at the moment, concerned with giving to the labourer, may be in agriculture, or for that purpose any labourer, who is a citizen of India and who exerts his labour, proper compensation, and value of his labour in terms of his needs in life and living.

Secondly, if in the process we find that he cannot be compensated fully for his labour in agricultural sector, then we should shift him to some other sector where he will get better employment. Here is a sector, the agricultural sector, where there is a patent under-employment, and unemployment and also a disguised unemployment and under-employment. There is a lot of that and you will have to think of this aspect as well.

It could be said that there are so many subsidies and you can cite figures from the reports of the Governments and other documents that such and such subsidies have been given to them. You can also cite statistics about the capital expenditure in the agricultural sector and the irrigation sector and you can also cite the statistics with regard to modernisation of agriculture etc.

But, the two other aspects which have been referred to in this resolution are very material. One is introducing crop and cattle insurance schemes to save the farmer from the uncertainties and vagaries of nature, etc. and the other is ensuring remunerative price of the agricultural produce to the farmers. When I talk of remunerative price, I do not look to the prices in terms of money.

For instance, a particular holding extending over 5 or 6 or even 7 acres if so found appropriate, may be taken to be a normal holding capable of sustaining one family. If the holder of such a holding is to be a decent citizen of this country, he must get the remuneration for his labour—not on the basis of produce, but for the labour he puts in. He must get sufficient remuneration for maintaining himself and his small family if so, the method of assessing the prices of agricultural produce must be reviewed; and we should see.....(Interruptions) This should be done.

16.56 hrs

[SHRI CINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Secondly as the hon Member Mr. Parulekar has rightly pointed out, mechanisation of agriculture is a must. It is essential (Interruptions) It is not Bombay economics. It is the economics of the country. I would

rather say that it is a part of the economy of the world. The world is progressing in a particular direction; and if we forget that direction, we will be forgetting ourselves and the nation. So, mechanization is a must. How can it be brought about, is for you to think about. There are different ways. I would suggest some.

For this purpose, fragmentation must stop. The process of consolidation must be undertaken. The law of succession and inheritance must be changed. The law on transfer of agricultural land must also change. And, you must find out a way in which you can arrive at a size of the holding which will be viable and feasible for mechanization. For that purpose, you can have even collective or cooperative farming units. Unless that is done, I think agricultural economy in this country is not going to improve, in the sense that although you can increase production, you cannot increase the economic level of an agriculturist, i.e. of a person relying on agriculture in this country. The question of big and small agriculturists will not arise, if you assess primarily the labour that is put in. If we assess simply in terms of prevailing wages or prices in terms of money we will be going in a different direction. You should relate the labour to the level of his living. Then only you can understand and save this small man who puts in labour in agriculture.

With these words, I support this Resolution even though it talks of traditional methods.

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to extend my full support to the resolution moved by my hon. friend, Prof. Satyadeva Sinha. It reflects the burning problems which millions of our farmers face. Out of an estimated population of 75 to 80 crores, according to the current census operations, the farming community would be about 50 crores. That figure should give an idea of the magnitude of the problems that the resolution seeks to deal with.

The mover has made some suggestions for increasing the food production in our country but some other points need to be made. Much has to be done in the matter of reducing rates of power for agricultural purposes, cement, steel, pump sets, bullocks and other inputs. I shall, however, concentrate on the aspects of our agriculture which I sought to raise in the amendments of which I have given notice.

The farmers must be ensured of remunerative prices; if that is not done, there would be no encouragement to produce more. The Agricultural Prices Commission, was appointed as late as in 1965 and the agriculturist interests continued to be neglected for



[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

the first almost two decades of our independence. The A. P. C. has also failed to deliver the goods; the constitution of the Commission being what it is, the farmers have no hope of any benefit. The Commission should be dissolved and a new body appointed in which there should be representatives of farmers, consumers, merchants and other interests, including agricultural experts. Such a body can inspire confidence among the farmers in the matter of being able to get remunerative prices which alone will encourage them to produce more.

17 hrs.

The question is, how we are going to solve the problems of agriculture which face us today in the absence of the new commission suggested by me. My party has prepared a time schedule according to which action can be taken to come to grips with the problems. Certain criteria are vital in the matter of fixation of remunerative prices of agricultural produce—(i) the present living index must be taken into consideration; (ii) there must be some correlation between the industrial goods and agricultural goods prices; (iii) the cost of production must form an important basis on which the prices fixed should rest; (iv) the capital investment of land and the cost of other inputs must not be forgotten. (v) the members of a farmer's family must be considered as wage earners and their salaries included as an item in the cost of production.

The APC must announce the prices before a crop is sown and not after it as is the usual practice. The farmer must know what he would get when the harvest is in; only then can he make an intelligent choice. For Maharashtra the prices must be announced before the end of May, 1981.

I would suggest the following prices for the coming season: (i) for jawar and bajra Rs. 150/- per quintal; (ii) paddy 165 rupees per quintal; (iii) wheat Rs. 200/- per quintal; (iv) onions Rs. 100/- per quintal; (v) sugarcane Rs. 300/- per tonne; and (iv) cotton Rs. 700 per quintal.

Credit facilities is another factor to inspire the farmers to produce more. Unfortunately, the Government has always discriminated against the agricultural sector *vis-a-vis* the industries. In the year 1975-76 India's agricultural production was valued at Rs. 24,841 crores but the credit supplied was mere Rs. 3,148.9 crores, but industrial sector get Rs. 6,663.5 crores as against a production value of Rs. 9,555 crores. The percentages work out to: industry 70% of the total value of its production and agriculture a mere 12 1/2%. That shows how the farmers were neglected.

The institutional finance for agriculture should be increased from 30% to 60%. The small and marginal farmers must be encouraged to become members of co-op-

erative societies so that they can get loans easily. The rate of interest should be 7 1/2% on small term loans, and 6% on medium term loans. The law on the remission of agricultural loans under certain condition should be passed for the whole country. That would be the proper way to encourage the agricultural sector.

With these words, I support the resolution.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, प्रो० सत्यं देव सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने विचार सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ।

देश की उन्नति कृषि उत्पादन पर और औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती है परन्तु अपने देश में जहाँ पर 75 प्रतिशत किसान हैं, हम अभी तक भी, मैं देख रहा हूँ, नेचर पर बहुत ज्यादा डिपेन्ड कर रहे हैं। अभी भी भगवान की जब हम पर कृपा हो जाती है और वर्षा अच्छी हो जाती है, तो किसानों की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है और जब प्रकृति की कृपा नहीं होती है, तब अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। कहीं बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है और कहीं सूखा पड़ जाता है और फिर हमारे यहाँ अनाज का प्रोडक्शन बहुत ही कम हो जाता है और हमारे देश की स्थिति बहुत ही विषम हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम सिंचाई के क्षेत्रों को आगे नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, उनको विकसित नहीं करते हैं, तब तक हम कृषि उत्पादन में स्थायित्व नहीं ला सकते। इस कृषि उत्पादन में स्थायित्व होने के लिए हमें बहुत ज्यादा जोर देना पड़ेगा सिंचाई की योजनाओं पर, उनके विचार पर और उनके विकास पर। इसके लिए मैं विशेष तौर पर जोर देना चाहूँगा। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी अब सिंचाई मंत्री जी भी हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य

बहुत ही मंद गति से चल रहा है। और इस के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान देती, इस के ऊपर राजस्थान सरकार भी ध्यान देती—वह एक राष्ट्रीय नहर है—तो हमारा जो यह एक रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, यह क्षेत्र हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे क्षेत्रों को भी अन्न दे देता और हमारा देश कभी का आत्मनिर्भर हो गया होता, परन्तु इस और उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और अब स्थिति यह बन गई है कि जिस नहर का निर्माण कार्य 15 वर्ष पहले पूरा हो जाना चाहिए, वह अभी तक सम्पन्न नहीं हुआ है और पता नहीं कि उस के सम्पन्न होने में कितना और समय लगेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के बारे में जो आंकड़े और हैं वे बहुत ही आशाप्रद हैं और उन के मुताबिक छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान नहर का पहला और दूसरा फेज, दोनों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिस प्रकार के लक्ष्य बनाए गये हैं अगर वे पूरे हो जाते हैं और निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाता है, तो मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र जेसलमेर, बीकानेर और गंगा नगर आदि का है, वह हिन्दुस्तान को बड़ी पैदावार देगा, बहुत सा अनाज पैदा कर के देगा और हमारा देश प्रगति की ओर बढ़ेगा, वह काफी तरक्की करेगा। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नहरें बनाने का काम है, जितनी भी नहरें हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बन रही हैं, उन का निर्माण-कार्य कहीं 4 साल पीछे है, कहीं 5 साल पीछे है और कहीं 10 साल पीछे चल रहा है। हमारे जो मंत्री मंडल के सदस्य हैं, जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी नहरें बन रही हैं, वे एक एक नहर के बारे में जांच करें और उन

को पूरा कराने की कोशिश करें। इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो भी दूसरे कांस्ट्रैट्स हैं, आक्सट्रक्शन्स हैं, उन सब को हटाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नहरों के पानी के बटवारे के बारे में बहुत से डिस्प्यूट्स भी हैं और उन में कुछ ट्रिब्यूनलस् के पास हैं और कुछ चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेंस के सामने भी आए हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन प्रश्नों को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाए। उन का निपटारा जल्द से जल्द किया जाना चाहिए। अभी हमारे जो माही और कछाना के प्रश्न हैं, और नर्मदा के प्रश्न हैं अगर ये हल हो जाते हैं तो हमारे बाड़मेर और जाल्लौर—जेसलमेर मैंने गलती से कह दिया था—के बहुत से क्षेत्र सिंचित हो सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। यह एग्रीमेंट गवर्नमेंटों के बीच में हुआ था। उस एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार हम ने बड़ा भारी डेम बनाया और बीसियों अन्य प्रयास किये लेकिन अब उस एग्रीमेंट का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह एग्रीमेंट 1966 में गुजरात के मिनिस्टर और राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर ने किया था। अगर इस एग्रीमेंट पर अमल होता रहता तो हमारा क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकता। इसलिए मैं विशेष तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नहरों के निर्माण के बारे में आपको गति देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात इस देश में लघु काश्तकार, स्माल और मारजिनल काश्तकार की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। अभी जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसमें बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों ने फायदा उठाया है, मध्यम श्रेणी के काश्तकारों ने फायदा उठाया है। जिनके पास ट्रैक्टर हैं आज उनकी

### [श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

पोजीशन अच्छी है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि आज के युग में उनकी उन्नति होनी चाहिए, उन्हें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। परन्तु हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमारे जो स्माल और मारजिनल फार्मर्स हैं, जिनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उनके लिए यद्यपि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए हमारे डेवलपमेंट्स प्रोग्राम हैं, उनको सबसीडी वगैरह देने का भी प्रोवीजन हमने किया है, और भी उनके लिए बहुत सी व्यवस्थाएँ हम कर रहे हैं परन्तु इन कार्यों को और गति देने की आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है कि स्माल और मारजिनल फार्मर्स बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों के कर्म्पैटिशन में स्टेण्ड नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है कि वे अपने छोटे छोटे खेत जो कि इकोनोमिकल नहीं हैं उनको छोड़ कर वे शहरों की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। उनके पास छोटे छोटे खेत हैं जिनकी उपज पर उनके दस दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह लोगों के परिवारों का गुजर-बसर नहीं हो सकता है। वे छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग्स पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकते हैं। इस लिए उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है।

स्माल और मारजिनल फार्मर्स को क्रेडिट फेसिलिटीज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब अकाल पड़ता है तो लोन वगैरह की रिकवरी सस्पेंड कर दी जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तीन साल तक लगातार अकाल पड़ता हो तो लोन वगैरह की वसूली केवल सस्पेंड ही नहीं की जानी चाहिए बल्कि माफ कर दी जानी चाहिए। आज हमारे क्षेत्रों में तीन सालों से लगातार अकाल है। आप अगर उनसे सब की सब रेवेन्यू की रिकवरी करना चाहें या लोन की रिकवरी करना चाहें तो वह देश की स्थिति में नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल

गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी होनी चाहिए और प्रोविशियल गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्टिब्ज दिये जाने चाहिए कि उन एरियाज के लोगों से जहाँ तीन साल अकाल पड़ा है रेवेन्यू और लोन की रिकवरी केवल सस्पेंड ही नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि माफ कर दी जानी चाहिए।

भूमिहीन किसानों का प्रश्न सब से महत्वपूर्ण है। वे मजदूरी करते हैं और दूसरों पर डिपेंड करते हैं। अभी तक हम उनको मिनिमम वेजिज दिलाने की गारन्टी नहीं कर सके हैं। वास्तविक रूप में जब तक हम यह गारन्टी नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक हम उनका भला नहीं कर सकेंगे। बहुत से प्रांतों में मिनिमम वेजिज के बारे में निर्णय लिये गये हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कहे। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि मिनिमम वेजिज के बारे में सारे देश में एक-सी पालिसी हो। तभी हम इसका मुचारू रूप से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कर सकेंगे और इन गरीब काश्तकारों को कुछ रिलीफ दे सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश ने कृषि की दृष्टि से उन्नति की है और विकास किया है। इसमें जो हम आगे बढ़े हैं उसके लिए मैं अपने किसान भाइयों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं की बजह से आज हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सके हैं जबकि समाजवादी देश इसमें आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सके हैं। हम आत्म-निर्भर हो रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आधुनिक युग में हम उन्नति करें। इस कार्य में हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने भी मदद की है, सहयोग किया है। इसके लिए हम केन्द्र सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं, परन्तु हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार इस क्षेत्र में और ज्यादा कार्य करे और ज्यादा कार्य

करके किसानों की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करे, क्योंकि किसानों को हमें उन्नति के पथ पर लाना है।

**SHRI. MUKUNDA MANDAL** (Mathurapur): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Satya Deo Sinha, regarding some steps or measures to be taken for increasing food production.

Sir, as you are aware, our country is an agricultural country, our economy is mainly dependent on agriculture even though we have got some industries. Whenever there is a loss of agricultural production due to drought or floods or such other national calamities, our economy is affected. But whenever the agricultural production is high, the Government, I mean whichever may be the Government, usually says that due to their efforts the production has increased. But according to the statistics, when the climate is good and the conditions are favourable, then only agricultural production is increased. It is stated in the *Economic Survey*:

"In 1980-81 weather conditions have been normal in most parts of the country. As a result, agricultural production this year may increase by about 19 per cent over that of 1979-80."

But nothing is told about the Government policies or the Government measures. However, there is a tendency of fluctuation in the agricultural production. As a consequence, we are to take necessary measures so as to increase the production. I am giving you some instances. Here, I have collected from the *Economic Survey* figures to show fluctuation in the production of foodgrains. In the year 1973-74, the production was 1,04,664.5 thousand tonnes whereas in 1974-75 it was 99,826.2 thousand tonnes. The decrease in the year 1974-75 in relation to 1973-74 was 4838.3 thousand tonnes. In the year 1975-76 the production was 1,21,034.3 thousand tonnes. In the year 1976-77 it was 1,11,166.8 thousand tonnes. The deficit is 9,867.5 thousand tonnes.

From these figures it is clear that the fall in production has been increased by more than 100 per cent. Again in the year 1978-79 there was less production in relation to previous five years. In this way the production is fluctuating.

Now I want to point out the yield per hectare of foodgrains in this country.

Our production has not increased. In the year 1975-76 it was 944 kg. per hectare. In the year 1976-77 it was 894 kg. per hectare. That means the production decreased by 50 kg. per hectare. In the year 1977-78 there was yield of 991 kg. per hectare. In the year 1978-79 it was 1022. Due to natural calamities in the year 1979-80 it was 878 kg. per hectare. I do not like to say that at this time the production is less and during the Janata regime the productivity per hectare was more. I do not like to say that it was because of their good efforts. So, also what I want to mention is that only due to favourable climatic conditions we were producing more.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please keep the time in mind.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Until and unless we give the opportunity and we take the agricultural labour into confidence, the production will not be more.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** That is his point.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** We have land reforms. We have abolished Zamindari system. But the surplus land has not been distributed among the landless people. This factor is very important. Here, Government is very much interested to produce more. Different measures have been taken by them. I want to suggest that until and unless you adopt the land reforms in the real sense of the term, it is not possible to produce more food.

I urge upon the Government that the concentration of land that has taken place during the years should not be allowed to continue. The surplus land should be taken from the land hoarders and distributed among the poor people and poor peasantry.

Agricultural labourers have lost their land due to the wrong economic policy of the Government. Due to wrong policy of the Government, they have lost their land whatever they owned earlier. The result is that the number of agricultural workers is increasing.

All sorts of money lending by the private money-lenders should be prohibited.

In rural areas the agricultural workers are not paid their minimum wages. They are denied their wages. They work hard. They produce food. They give

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

us food. They give food stuffs to the nation. But they are denied the minimum wage. So, I want to urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for giving the minimum wage.

I want to further mention that they do not get work for all the 12 months in a year. They get work only for 3 months. For 9 months, they are unemployed. Consequently, they have to go to a village money-lender. Either you give them the work or you give them an unemployment allowance to the agricultural labourers. Only in that case the production will be more. The lending from private money-lenders would be stopped only when the Government comes forward to give loans from the Government treasury or nationalised banks to the poor and marginal farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Lastly, I want to mention about irrigation. The total area under foodgrains is 126 million hectares. In the year 1974-75, 32.31 million hectares were under irrigation and in 1977-78, only 35 million hectares were under irrigation. The progress is very slow. My contention is that we are not bringing a large area of land under irrigation. More and more area of land should be brought under irrigation. Then also the production of foodgrains can increase.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, खेती के उपकरण, खाद और बीज सस्ते दिलाने के साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ साथ बिजली और पानी भी ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराया जाय तब जाकर के ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ सकेगा ।

राजस्थान के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वहाँ 1 करोड़ 60 लाख यूनिट बिजली मिलनी चाहिये तब जाकर के वहाँ खेती और इंडस्ट्री का काम पूरा हो सकता है । मगर आज हमको करीब 80 लाख यूनिट से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिल रही है इसलिये ऐग्रीकल्चर में भी 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा कट ऐग्रीकल्चर

पर लगा रखा है जिससे प्रोडक्शन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रहा है । कमी क्या है ? धीयन बांध पर जो बिजली प्रोजेक्ट बना है उसमें राजस्थान का भी हिस्सा था जैसा कि शुरू में ऐग्रीमेंट के समय तय हुआ था । मगर अब पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारें हमको बिजली से वंचित करना चाहती हैं । इसलिये मेरा कहना है इस योजना से जो बिजली का हिस्सा हमको मिलना चाहिये था वह मिलना चाहिये तभी हमारा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन ठीक प्रकार से हो सकेगा । इसी प्रकार से भाखड़ा और चम्बल योजनाओं से जो हमको बिजली मिलती है उसमें भी पंजाब सरकार हमको भाखड़ा से ठीक प्रकार से बिजली नहीं देती है और इसी तरह से चम्बल योजना से मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा हमको ठीक प्रकार से बिजली नहीं मिलती है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिये उतनी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है जिससे ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में कमी आ रही है ।

हमारे यहाँ दो ऐटमिक पावर प्लान्ट्स हैं मगर वह 5 दिन चलते हैं और 25 दिन बन्द रहते हैं । इस प्रकार बिजली के अभाव में राजस्थान का ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बहुत सफर कर रहा है । इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और नेशनल ग्रिड बना कर के राजस्थान को जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिये उतनी मिले तब जाकर के वहाँ ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात मुझे राजस्थान कैनल के बारे में कहनी है कि इस योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाय । हमने तो पहले सुझाव दिया था कि इसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाय मगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सुझाव को स्वीकार नहीं करती है और उसकी वजह से कितने ही वर्ष हो गये । आज से कई वर्ष पहले यह पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था, मगर अभी तक पहला फेज ही पूरा हुआ है, दूसरा शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है । इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये ।



इसके साथ-साथ जो हमको राजस्थान कैनल में 15 हजार क्यूसेक पानी मिलना चाहिये उसके बजाय 9 हजार क्यूसेक पानी मिल रहा है। इसमें भी पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारें बराबर दखल करती हैं और जितना पानी हमको मिलना चाहिये जिसकी वजह से हमारी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकती, उसमें भी बराबर कमी आती जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान देकर जितना पानी का हमारा शेयर होता है वह हमें दिलाया जाये जिससे हमारी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके।

इसी प्रकार नर्वदा में हमारा हिस्सा था। 5 लाख फिट पानी हमको मिलना चाहिये था, जब एग्रीमेंट हुआ। उस एग्रीमेंट को खत्म कर के अब गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें, तीनों इस नर्वदा के पानी का अलग तरीके से बंटवारा कर के ले रही हैं और राजस्थान को जो 5 लाख क्यूसेक पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिये था, वह न मिलने की वजह से बाड़मेर और जालोर को सिंचित करके इस डैजर्ट एरिया में हम प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते थे वह प्रोडक्शन हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिये हमको इसके जरिये जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये था, वह हमको मिलना चाहिये। अगर वह हमको मिले तो निश्चित तरीके से हम राजस्थान में इतना ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन कर सकते हैं कि उससे हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े भाग को हम खिला सकते हैं और हमारी जो कमी है, उसको भी पूरा कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरीके से भीलवाड़ा जिले में 4 बांध हैं—मेजा, खारी, सरैरी और अरवड़। यह चारों बांध मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट हैं। इन मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स को अगर माडर्नाइज कर दिया जाये, इनको नहरों को पक्का कर दिया जाये तो निश्चित तरीके से जितनी जमीन आज सिंचित होती है, उससे दुगुनी सिंचित हो जायेगी। इसलिये माडर्नाइज स्कीम को भीलवाड़ा के इन चारों बांधों पर जल्द से जल्द

लागू किया जाये ताकि ज्यादा क्षेत्र सिंचित हो सके और ज्यादा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन हम कर सकें।

इसके अलावा क्राप-इन्श्योरेंस नितान्त आवश्यक है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में हर साल अकाल पड़ता है और किसानों की खड़ी की खड़ी फसलें पानी के अभाव में जल जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है। इसलिये अगर क्राप इन्श्योरेंस होती है तो इससे किसानों को यह भरोसा हो जाता है कि अगर हमारी फसल नष्ट हो जायेगी तो भी निश्चित तरीके से हमें मुआवजा मिलेगा और हमारी गुजर-बसर के लिये सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी। इसलिये यह नितान्त आवश्यक है। हमारी सरकार की नीति भी है कि क्राप इन्श्योरेंस जल्द लागू किया जाये, इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को जल्द से जल्द लागू किया जाये।

राजस्थान एक बहुत बड़ा डैजर्ट एरिया है और उसमें एनीमल हसबैंडरी का काम भी बहुत होता है। इसलिये जानवरों का भी अगर इन्श्योरेंस किया जाये, गाय-भैंसों का इन्श्योरेंस किया जाये तो निश्चित रूप से वहाँ के काश्तकारों को इससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

एक प्वाइंट मेरा लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में है। आपने सीलिंग का कानून लागू किया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों पर यह सीलिंग का कानून लागू किया गया। मेरा कहना है कि सीलिंग के कानून को और देखा जाये, क्योंकि इससे बहुत लोग बच गये हैं। बड़े-बड़े जमींदार अलग-अलग गलत नामों से जमीनों का बंटवारा करके सीलिंग से बचकर बड़ी-बड़ी होल्डिंग्स पर आज भी काबिज हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये और यह जानकारी भी करनी चाहिये कि कौन-कौन लोग आज भी बड़ी-बड़ी जमींदारियों पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं। इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से देखा जाना चाहिये तब हम इन जमीनों को लेकर इससे गरीबों को लाभ दे सकेंगे।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

सीलिंग के तहत जो जमीनें आई, जिन्हें काश्तकारों को बांटा गया था, जनता पार्टी का शासन जब आया तो जागीरदारों ने उन जमीनों को, जिनको कांग्रेस की सरकार के समय में छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों, शिड्यूल्ड-कास्ट्स व शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को बांटा गया था, उन्होंने उस जमीन पर लाठी के जोर से कब्जा कर लिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चीज को भी देखा जाना चाहिये और जिन गरीबों की जमीनें जागीरदारों ने छीन ली हैं, उनको वापिस दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

बांडेड लेबर के बारे में बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार यह कहते हैं कि हमने बांडेड लेबर समाप्त कर दी है, लेकिन आज भी बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों के यहाँ बांडेड लेबर मौजूद हैं, उनकी सिर्फ शक्ल बदल दी गई है। दूसरे तरीके से उन्हें अवैध पैसे देकर, 2, 2 और 3, 3 साल तक का पैसा देकर उनको जोर-जबर्दस्ती से अपने खेतों में रखा जाता है। वे लोग खुद खेती करते नहीं हैं और उनके जरिये से एक तरह से उन्हें बांडेड लेबर बनाकर जबर्दस्ती उनसे खेती कराई जाती है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आज भी राजस्थान में जो बड़े-बड़े इलाके हैं, गंगा-नगर, कोटा बूंदी जहाँ बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हैं, चम्बल में राजस्थान कैनल, भाखड़ा का डंग कैनल इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट में उन लोगों को बांडेड लेबर की तरह रखा हुआ है। आज भी राजा-महाराजाओं की हजारों बीघा जमीन मौजूद है और इन जमीनों पर वह लोग इस प्रकार की बांडेड लेबर रखकर आज भी उनसे अपनी खेती-बाड़ी करा रहे हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी हमारी सरकार को निश्चित तरीके से देखना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक किसानों से खरीदारी करने का सम्बन्ध है, फूड कार्पोरेशन और काटन कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा जिस प्रकार से खरीद होती है, वह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। काश्तकारों से

बिचौलिए गेहूँ, कपास और दूसरी जिनसे खरीदते हैं और बहुत कम पैसा अदा करते हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि कार्पोरेशन किसानों से डायरेक्ट खरीद करें, ताकि वे लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभान्वित हो सकें।

आज राजस्थान में बहुत भयंकर अकाल है और बहुत बड़ी पापुलेशन अकाल से पीड़ित है। भारत सरकार ने अकाल-राहत के लिए राजस्थान को बहुत थोड़ा सा पैसा दिया है, मगर राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत इतनी मजबूत नहीं है कि वह इस भयंकर अकाल का सामना कर सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे कर अकाल-राहत के काम को ज्यादा बढ़े पैमाने पर चलाया जाये, ताकि जो काश्तकार अकाल से पीड़ित हैं और खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था की जा सके और वे लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

अजमेर और उदयपुर में डी पी ए पी लागू है। इन दोनों के बीच में भीलवाड़ा जिला है, जहाँ हर दूसरे तीसरे साल अकाल पड़ता है। उसकी पांच तहसीलें—आसीन, मांडल, रायपुर, बनेड़ा और हुरडी—अकाल की चपेट में आ जाती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर डी पी ए पी लागू किया जाये, ताकि काश्तकारों को राहत मिल सके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे देश में 85 से 90 प्रतिशत किसान रहते हैं और उनकी तरक्की पर ही हमारे देश

की आर्थिक स्थिति का मजदूर होना निर्भर करता है। इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह ने कई सवाल उठाने की कोशिश की है—खाद, बीज और कृषि-उपकरणों के मूल्यों में कमी की जाये, सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था की जाये, किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिये जायें, फसल और पशुओं का बीमा किया जाये। ये बातें तो बिल्कुल सही हैं, लेकिन कुछ बातें माननीय सदस्य ने छोड़ दी हैं, जिनमें से एक की तरफ सभापति महोदय, आपने और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है, और वह है भूमि-सुधार का सवाल। जब तक बुनियादी भूमि-सुधार लागू नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उत्पादन में समय समय पर जो ब्रेक लगती रहती है, वह लगती रहेगी। इसलिए भूमि-सुधार आवश्यक है। जो कानून बने हुए हैं, उनको अमल में लाना चाहिए और आपने ठीक ही कहा है कि उन कानूनों को जमींदारों की चोट से बचाने के लिए इस विषय को संविधान को नवीं सूची में दाखिल कर देना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो उत्पादन में रुकावट बनी रहेगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने खेत-मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है। कृषि-मजदूर हमारी कृषि-व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं, मगर उनकी चर्चा इस प्रस्ताव में नहीं है। पता नहीं, प्रोफेसर साहब ने इस चर्चा को क्यों छोड़ दिया।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : मैंने अपने भाषण में उसके बारे में कहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह इस प्रस्ताव का अंग होना चाहिए था, क्योंकि किसान और मजदूर हमारी कृषि-व्यवस्था की धुरी हैं। गाड़ी के दो पहिये होते हैं। अगर वह नहीं चलेंगे, उनका सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तो जाहिर बात है, कृषि को उपज बढ़ाने में कठिनाई होगी क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा हाड़-तोड़ परिश्रम

खेत मजदूर करते हैं। लेकिन उनकी स्थिति सब से दयनीय है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह तो आपके रेजोल्यूशन का भी अंग नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं तो इस रेजोल्यूशन पर बोल रहा हूँ।

तो उनका सहयोग लेना, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत देना यह सरकार का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। यह हो नहीं रहा है। मैं बता दूँ, आप की सरकारें तो ज्यादातर राज्यों में हैं, क्या मजदूरी आप दे रहे हैं। अपने सूबे बिहार की बात बताता हूँ, पांच रुपये की मजदूरी खेत मजदूर को आपकी सरकार नहीं देती है। दूसरी तरफ पश्चिमी बंगाल में 8 रुपये 10 पैसे दिए जाते हैं, केरल में 8 रुपये मिल रहे हैं। जगह-जगह लोगों को 12 से 15 रुपये तक मजदूरी मिल रही है। तो इन दोनों का फर्क देख लीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पश्चिम बंगाल में 9 और 10 रुपये हो गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 8 रुपये से तो कम नहीं है। लेकिन बिहार में तो पांच रुपये भी नहीं देते। राजस्थान में सुनते हैं उससे भी कम 2-3 रुपये देते हैं। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम बढ़ाए। इसी सदन में सवाल उठाया गया था कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के खेत मजदूरों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनना चाहिए। उन्होंने भी रेफर किया और मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी इस सदन के अन्दर कानून आप लाएं जिससे जो कृषि के अभिन्न अंग हैं खेत मजदूर उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो सके। ऐसा कानून बहुत आवश्यक है। उन पर सामाजिक जुल्म जो होते हैं वह तो जग जाहिर हैं। हमारे सूबे में तो ये लोग दिन दहाड़े कल

[ श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ]

कर दिए जाते हैं। जगह-जगह दूसरे सूबों में भी इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं लाभकारी मूल्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज की स्थिति क्या है? किसान जो सामान खरीदते हैं या इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, जैसे कोयला वह इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, उसकी कीमत 328.8 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। किसान डीजल सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं। उसकी कीमत 280 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। स्टील भी वह अपना मकान बनाने में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसकी कीमत 265 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। बिजली जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे जरूरी है उसकी दर 232 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। उसी तरह सीमेंट और दूसरे जो मकान बनाने के सामान हैं उनकी कीमत 231.8 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। यह तो जो सामान वह खरीदते हैं उसकी हालत है। इसीलिए हम लोग बार बार मांग करते हैं कि औद्योगिक सामानों में और कृषि के सामानों के मूल्यों में पैरिटी होनी चाहिए, समानता होनी चाहिए ताकि किसान को लूटने वाले ये जो बिचौलिये हैं, इजारेदार हैं, टाटा बिरला या उनके छुटभूँये जो मुनाफाखोर लोग हैं उनकी लूट से किसान को बचाया जा सके। लेकिन इन बिचौलियों से तो आपकी दोस्ती है, आप उनको हटाना नहीं चाहते। अगर दोस्ती नहीं है तो ऐलान कीजिए कि सरकार सीधे किसानों से सामान खरीदेगी और उनको लाभकारी मूल्य देगी। अगर ये बिचौलिये हट जाते हैं तो सरकार उन को लाभकारी मूल्य दे सकती है। आज जो समर्थन मूल्य आप तय करते हैं वह भी किसानों को नहीं मिल पाता। बिहार की सरकार ने 105 रुपये क्विंटल धान की कीमत तय की लेकिन धान बिका कितने में—90 रुपये में, 100 रुपये में।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : गलत बात है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं चलेंज की बात तो नहीं करता लेकिन आप चलिए,

इन्क्वायरी कर लीजिए और न हो तो एक पार्लियामेंट की एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बना दीजिए, सारा मामला तय हो जायगा। गेहूँ पिछले साल आपने क्या तै किया था—105 रु०..

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : 117 रुपये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, वह 117 रुपये हर जगह नहीं मिला। लेकिन आज हमारे बिहार में गेहूँ बिक रहा है 200 रुपये से ऊपर। सो ये बिचौलिये कौन हैं? यह फायदा कहाँ जा रहा है? यह पैसे किसान के पास नहीं जा रहे हैं। तो आप देखें, औद्योगिक सामानों के मुकाबले में किसानों की चीजों की कीमत 30 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है। उनकी कीमत तो कम हो गई और उद्योगों में बनी हुई चीजों की कीमत बढ़ गई। इस तरह से दो तरफ से लूट होती है। किसान जब बेचता है, तब आप कम देते हैं और जब वह आपका सामान खरीदता है, जब कृषि के उपकरण खरीदता है, चीनी खरीदता है, खाद खरीदता है, तब उसको ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पैरिटी कीजिए।

किसान की उपज के मूल्य कौन तय करता है? कृषि मूल्य आयोग तय करता है। उसमें कौन लोग हैं? वे क्या सचमुच में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं? आयोग ने ईश्वर की क्या कीमत तय की थी? 12.50 रु० क्विंटल तय की थी। लेकिन जब किसानों ने लड़ाई लड़ी और संघर्ष किया, शान्तिमय तरीके से, जिसके लिए आपने उनको सजा दी, 50 से ज्यादा किसान कई सूबों में शहीद हुए आप से लड़ते हुए, तभी जाकर आपने बिहार में 22 रु० और यू० पी० में 23 रु० क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम तय किया।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : बिहार में कितने शहीद हुए?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वे होने को हैं, आप आइए। लेकिन आपको हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। जो किसानों के ऊपर बकाया है, चाहे वह मालगुजारी का हो, कर्ज का हो, टैक्स का हो, उनको देने की स्थिति में आज वे किसान नहीं हैं। इसीलिए उनके आन्दोलन से, तमिलनाडु ; महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात में जो आन्दोलन हुए, उनसे विवश होकर आपने 200 करोड़ रु० की छूट दी है। अपने मन से तो आप किसानों को नहीं देना चाहते हैं। बिहार में भी आपकी सरकार को एलान करना पड़ा कि इन-इन बातों में छूट दी जाएगी। अभी पुलिस की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे जाकर वसूली कर सकें। . . . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . . . मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जो कृषि मूल्य आयोग हैं, उसको पहले आप परिवर्तित कर दीजिए, उसमें किसान संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखिए, ताकि सही मायनों में जो किसान खर्च करते हैं, उसके अनुरूप बाजिब मूल्य तय किए जा सकें। किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। अगर लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं देंगे, तो जाहिर है कि वे आन्दोलन करते रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपको निम्नलिखित सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पहला यह कि नकदी फसलों और खाद्यान्नों समेत सभी कृषि उत्पादों के लाभप्रद मूल्य कटाई के मौसम से

काफी पहले निश्चित किए जायें; दूसरा—मूल उत्पादकों को कटाई के मौसम के आरम्भ से ही लाभप्रद मूल्यों की अदायगी की गारंटी दी जाए, जिससे कि उन्हें मजबूरन बिक्री के लिए बाध्य न होना पड़े; तीसरा—मूल उत्पादक को दिए जाने वाले और वास्तविक उपभोक्ता से लिए जाने वाले वास्तविक मूल्य में देश भर में पूरे वर्ष 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक का अंतर न हो; चौथा—कृषि आदानों और आवश्यक औद्योगिक सामान समुचित रूप से कम मूल्यों पर मुहैया कराये जायें तथा कृषि उत्पादों और औद्योगिक सामान के मूल्यों में साम्य सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इन चार बातों को जरूर मानें। अगर मानेंगे तो किसानों को आन्दोलन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी वरना वे आन्दोलन चलते रहेंगे और आप गोली चलाते रहेंगे। इसलिए आप उन किसानों को ऐसा मौका मत दीजिए। आप कम से कम उनको लाभकारी मूल्य अवश्य दीजिए, तभी वे चुपचाप रहेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, February 28, 1981/Phalguna 9, 1902 (Saka).



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